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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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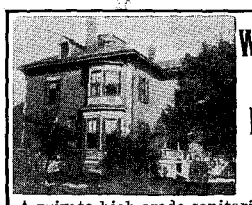

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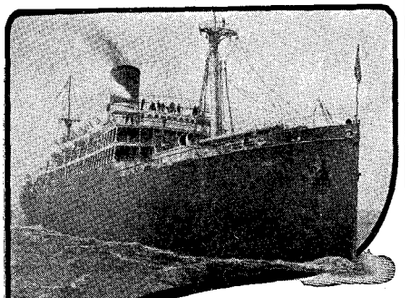

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VOL. XXXVI., NO. 16 NEW YORK, APRIL 18, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 939

TOPICS OF THE DAY

DEADLOCK OVER THE RACING BILLS

ALTHO his Presidential candidacy, in spite of earlier rumors of a bolt, has won the indorsement of the New York Republican State Convention, Governor Hughes, in the opinion of political observers, is now at the most critical point in his career. In a sense he has staked his future on his fight to break the deadlock over the bills which he has championed to stop gambling at the race-tracks. That he has suffered a reverse, but not a defeat, by the Senate's tie vote on his pet measures, is the prevailing opinion of the press. He has already met the situation by a message to the legislature again urging these bills, and by an intimation that he will call an extra session to enact them. As another step toward breaking the deadlock he calls for a special election to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Franchot of the Niagara-Orleans district. "The contest," he says, "has only begun"; and "it will continue until the will of the people has been obeyed." In his message—which Senator Grady describes as "impertinent" and Senator McCarren as a failure to "mind his own business"—he states that the refusal of the Senate to "abolish the existing discriminations in favor of race-track gambling" can not be regarded as disposing of the matter, since "the Constitution, with its peremptory mandate, still stands." Speaking before the Lawyers' Club in Buffalo he said, "you can not afford to have an issue between the Constitution of the State and an unscrupulous money power and allow the Constitution to be defeated"; and again, at Watertown, he spoke of the problem as "something more than a matter of morals." Senator McCarren, nevertheless, asserts confidently that the antigambling bills "are dead."

"A certain number of criminals in Albany accepted bribes offered, and a bill against public gambling was beaten," is the New York *Journal's* blunt summing up of the incident; and *The Journal of Commerce* admits that "the most corrupt and disreputable influences were successfully used to determine the vote." "Honest men," says *The Evening Mail*, "read the record with shame and humiliation." It goes on to say:

"The issue is not now confined to the question whether betting shall be continued on our race-tracks, but has broadened out into the more serious question, whether a ring of gamblers can defeat the policies of a Republican governor, of a Republican majority in the Assembly, and of a State constitution framed by a Republican convention and ratified by the people by substantial majorities at the polls. . . . . .

"The battle has not been lost. It has only begun. Governor Hughes will find that an appeal to his party and to the people will have a quick response, and that on the issue as it is now joined—the race-track lobby or the Governor—there will be no uncertain stand of the voters."

"The next month or two," says the Springfield *Republican*, "will be a period of great significance in Governor Hughes's public life, if it reveals him as an executive who can not only take blows, but give them." "Governor Hughes may be depended upon to do what he set out to do, if not to-day, then to-morrow or the next day," predicts the Washington *Herald*, which adds that "the Pat McCarrens at Albany are dealing with no weakling." The Baltimore *News* points to the "splendid compliment to New York's strong executive" manifest in the fact that "nobody looks on the contest as over." What is certain, says the New York *Evening Post*, is that Governor Hughes has not yet exhausted his power, and that he stands ready to exhaust it before giving up the measure.

The New York *Commercial*, however, thinks that if the Governor calls an extra session to continue the contest, "nine-tenths of the people who now admire the man will wonder if he has been bereft of his judgment entirely"; and the Brooklyn *Citizen* deprecates "the coercion systematically employed by the Governor and the supporters of the bills upon the members of the Senate." It even asserts that "on their merits and free from coercion, neither branch of the legislature would even have reported them out of committee." *The Globe* predicts ultimate victory for Governor Hughes, but at the same time offers a word of kindly explanation on behalf of his opponents. To quote:

"It is better to interpret the defeat of the bills sanely and to recognize frankly the kind of influences that must be overcome to secure the passage of reform legislation of this character. A considerable number of persons believe it is an abuse of the police power suddenly to confiscate property which has been invested under existing laws. With others the prejudice against what they deem attempts to make men better by legislation is deep-seated and not altogether without justification. Still others feel the antipathy which always springs up when puritanism seeks to interfere with established popular amusements. Sumptuary and semi-sumptuary legislation run counter to the human instinct that breeds the desire to be let alone. . . . It is foolish for the advocates of the race-track bills to deny that a large public opinion supports race-track gambling, plainly pernicious and removable tho it may be."

Of the proposed special election the New York *Tribune* says:

"A special election in Senator Franchot's district will probably afford a fair opportunity to test the real popular strength of the antigambling issue. The Niagara-Orleans district is close, one county tending to be Democratic and the other to be Republican, and Senator Franchot having carried it by only 750 majority. It is not unlikely that the racing interests will be ready to spend large sums in order to control a special election there, and, probably counting on this, Senators Grady and McCarren are already predicting that its result will be another Democratic senator. But if the antigambling issue has taken such a powerful hold upon the people in the upper part of the State as has been asserted, and as there are some reasons to believe, the result will be the choice of a senator to support the Governor."

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THE REPUBLICAN STAMPEDE FOR TARIFF REVISION

AN amused skepticism is in evidence in the comment of Independent and Democratic papers on the unanimity with which the Republican Presidential candidates are putting themselves on record as tariff revisionists, while the Republican papers have little to say about it. The tariff-reform plank in Mr. Taft's platform caused no surprize, but when Speaker Cannon, the veteran stand-patter, gracefully accepted the Illinois indorsement on a platform similarly equipped, the event was regarded as little short of sensational. Then Vice-President Fairbanks, whom also we have been wont to regard as a stand-patter, stole a march on the others by demanding not only revision, but revision in a hurry. According to the Indiana platform—the tariff plank of which was supposedly written by Mr. Fairbanks himself—revision should be taken in hand by a special session of the present Congress, to be called immediately after the November election. This eclipses the Ohio and Illinois programs which would leave the revision of the tariff to a special session of the Sixty-first Congress, to be convened after the inauguration of the next President.

"Perhaps all this talk in Republican circles about tariff revision is merely for use at the Presidential election," is the suspicious comment of the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.). Another Democratic paper, the St. Louis *Republic*, thinks that only Taft, of the three Republican candidates named, is sincere in his advocacy of tariff reform. Thus:

"No gift of clairvoyance or telepathy is needed to read between the lines of Fairbanks's epistle to the Hoosiers that he stands flat-footed on the Cannon tariff platform adopted by the Illinois Republican Convention at Springfield the other day.

"And the Cannon platform is so eloquent in its eulogies of the Dingley Act that its pretended concessions to the Western demand for revision ring false and hollow in the ear of every man who knows the difference between a custom-house and a corner grocery."

To the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) these Republican professions of zeal for tariff revision "bear all the earmarks of a political move, pure and simple." To quote:

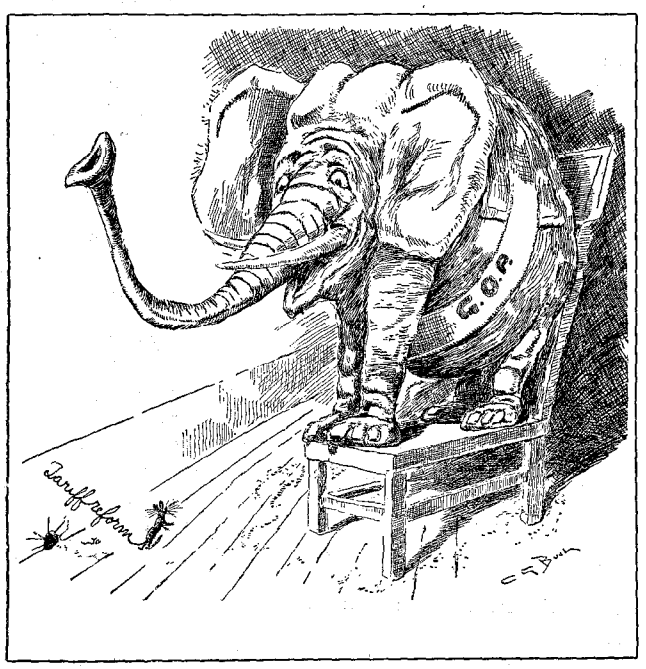
"No doubt the President, like many other members of his party, would like to correct some of the tariff abuses and inequalities—if the 'interests' behind the party would permit. Republican revisionists made a great noise in the world not many months ago. It was announced that the stand-patters were on the brink of defeat. It developed, however, that the apparently discomfited element had merely adopted the Fabian policy. Its apparent retreat turned out a victory, for the campaign for revision never progressed further than the oratorical stage. . . . After election the necessity for tariff revision will be far less evident to the party leaders and revision may be postponed for another two years, or another four years, or until popular sentiment forces another resort to the old expedient.

"It should be evident that if the tariff is to be reformed, in the true sense of that word, the work must be done by Democratic votes. Sooner or later the revisionists in the Republican ranks will find this out, and refuse to be longer tricked. It may be hoped that the awakening will come soon, for the need of revision grows more apparent daily. It may also be hoped that the suggestion of a committee or a commission to gather information will be adopted at this session, provided that the membership of that body be chosen with a view to gathering facts, rather than misleading statistics for use of special pleaders. As for the intimation that the Republicans of the next Congress will set about revision promptly and in good faith, we think that may be dismissed as campaign buncombe—unless the voters register their mandate at the polls by voting out the stand-patters and electing in their stead Democrats pledged by their party and personal platforms to early and honest tariff reform."

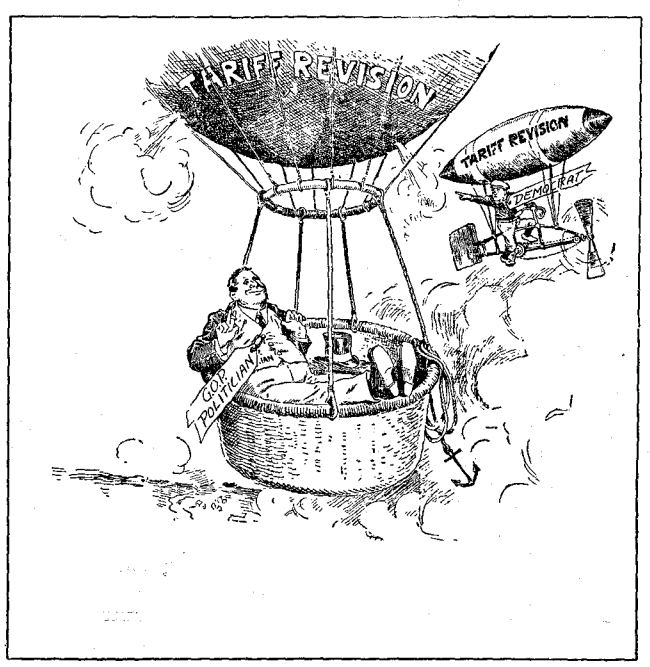
It is widely admitted that the popular demand for tariff revision has reached a stage where it can not safely be ignored by either party. It is clearly a matter that "worries the Republicans," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.). Even *The American Economist*, the principal organ of the stand-patters, makes this admission:

"Politicians and reformers of a certain sort are bedeviled with the idea that something must be done to the tariff. Present appearances indicate that they will control the action of the Republican Convention so that whichever party wins at the polls, the tariff will be upset."

Mr. Niles, who represents the National Association of Manufacturers in this movement for revision, declares that "the public is fast getting ready to care for itself in this matter, without regard to obstructionists, active or passive." "It seems at last as if the tariff-reformer's day was coming," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.); but the St. Louis *Republic* predicts that "when the tariff is revised, the revision will be done by a Democratic



"HELP! HELP!"
—Bush in the New York *World* (Dem.).



"LEAKING? OH, SHE'LL STAY UP UNTIL AFTER ELECTION."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.).

SOME DEMOCRATIC TARIFF JIBES.

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ANOTHER MILK STRIKE.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Despatch*.

AN UNAPPRECIATIVE BEAST.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"REPUDIATING AN OLD BILL."

Congress and the act will be signed by a Democratic President, or not at all." The New York *World* (Dem.), on the other hand, is equally certain that "the Dingley Law will be revised by its friends or not at all"; and it adds that "there is far more reason for fearing that the high-tariff Republicans will succeed in raising some of the present duties than that the Democrats can make any sweeping reductions." To quote further in explanation:

"Even if the Democrats should elect the next President and carry the House, the Republicans, through their control of the Senate, would still be in a position to dictate the terms on which the Dingley duties might be changed. The power that they hold through their majority of thirty-one Senators—more than one-third of the total number—is absolute. It is altogether unlikely that it will be withdrawn by any political turnover within the next five years. A really Democratic tariff for revenue only or one savoring of free trade is simply out of the question."

Reviewing the present positions of Taft, Cannon, and Fairbanks on the question of revision, the New York *Journal of Commerce* puts the facts concisely as follows:

"Mr. Taft's Ohio plank declared for revision in a moderate way without putting forward any special feature except that the difference between American and foreign wages in the production of competing commodities must be covered by protective duties, that labor may not suffer nor the standard of living be lowered. . . . Mr. Cannon's Illinois plank had an idea of its own in the minimum and maximum tariff, the former to be for the fullest protection and the latter for retaliation upon any foreign nation that shall presume to discriminate against the United States in any of its tariff arrangements. . . . The Republicans of Indiana . . . have concluded that revision 'would be now beneficial,' and they do not wish to wait any longer than is necessary to carry out their cherished purpose. . . . They would not disturb the Presidential campaign with this issue further than to make their promise, but as soon as the election is over they would have an extraordinary session of the present Congress to do the work, in the mean time securing 'the proper data by experts for intelligent revision.' There would be only about three weeks in which to work before the regular session opened and the latter would last only three months and would be full of appropriation bills and other absorbing tasks."

The New York *Tribune*, which many regard as almost the official organ of the present Administration, dissents from the "Indiana idea," which it treats, nevertheless, with more consideration than does *The Sun*. Says the latter paper: "That there will be sufficient time between the Tuesday after the first Monday in November and the dissolution of the Congress on March 4 for the proper consideration of the appropriation bills, for the general legislation that must be considered, and for the extremely disputatious and delicate job of readjusting scientifically the import duties no man of sense believes." A new Congress, elected on a pledge to revise the tariff, thinks *The Tribune*, "would do the work more thoroughly than a hold-over body not chosen with any such definite mission."

THE LEADING PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

THE leading nominee for the Presidency—in point of time—is Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, named by the Populists at St. Louis on April 3, and the chief newspaper interest in his candidacy concerns itself with the number of votes he is likely to draw from the great parties. Practically every paper that comments on it contrasts the great Populist vote of more than a million for Weaver, in 1892, with Watson's 117,000 in 1904, when he ran behind the Socialist and Prohibition candidates. The Populist vote "has gone with Bryan into the Democratic camp," says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), and "has lost whatever strength it may have had as an independent movement." The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) treats the Populist history and prospects thus:

"The Populists have had a checkered and eventful history. In 1892 they astonished the country by the vote they rolled up for Weaver. They carried several States, secured legislatures, and captured many Congressional seats. Their popular following reached nearly a million.

"In 1896 the Populist party fused with the Democrats and supported Bryan. It was, therefore, impossible to determine whether they had gained or lost adherents.

"In 1900 the Populists, with the exception of a small middle-of-the-road faction, again fused with and supported Bryan. In 1904 the Populists acted independently, as they would have nothing to do with Parker and the supporters of the 'conservative' Democratic candidate. Their Presidential candidate in that year was Watson, who has just again been nominated by the Populists. His vote, however, was only 117,000, and he was behind the Socialist candidate, Debs.

"Populist leaders say that their party will do much better this year, in spite of the creation of a Hearst national party, the

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Independence party, or of the great popularity of the Roosevelt policies with the Republicans and of Bryan's ideas with the Democrats of the West. They deny that recent political developments have had an adverse effect on 'third-party' movements.

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THOMAS E. WATSON,
Who begins running for the Presidency several months ahead of his rivals.

"As to the Populist platform, the principal planks are those which advocate 'greenbackism,' government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referendum, public work for unemployed, and legislation depriving the Federal courts of the power of annulling acts of Congress approved by the Executive. The last-named plank is the conspicuous novelty of the Populist platform, which otherwise does not diverge widely from the eclectic Independence platform."

The most important work of the Populist party, thinks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), has been the forcing of its radical beliefs upon the other parties, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) remarks similarly:

"The first Presidential ticket in the field is that of the party which, without winning a single victory at the polls in the national field, has within the last two decades succeeded in impressing its leading principles and policies upon the platforms of both of the great political organizations. Reviewing the political events since 1892 it is impossible to dispute the fact that the doctrines of Populism, so derided when originally propounded by their authors, have grown to be the foundation-stones of both the Democratic and Republican temples. In 1906, with the leadership of Mr. Bryan, who had already been nominated by a Populist convention, the Democrats appropriated to themselves the leading tenets of the Populistic faith, theretofore opposed as heretical.

"When Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 began to look around for issues on which to lift the Republican party from moribundity and himself to Cæsarism, he appropriated without scruple the campaign thunder which Bryan had borrowed from Jerry Simpson & Company and set himself with fiery zeal to commit Republicanism against the conditions which itself had created and for the program of reform in antagonism to which its record had been made.

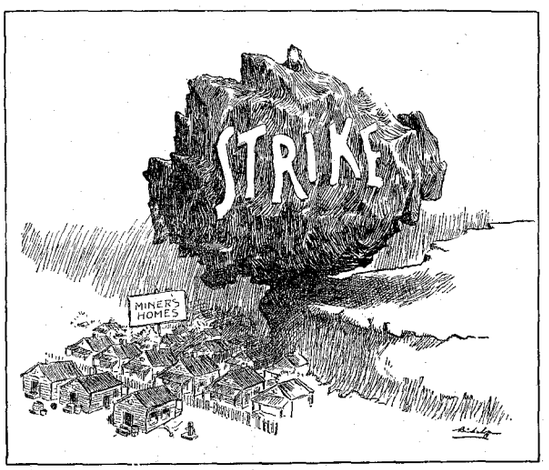
"Bereft of the nurslings of its brain, the Populist party apparently fell into a state of innocuous desuetude. Without an anchorage, its membership drifted here and there, while the leadership made futile efforts to reanimate the denuded corpse but could never rally sufficient forces to achieve a respectable resurrection. It was a sad spectacle of audacious dishonesty strutting proudly into fame, by virtue of enforced loan on the one hand and downright larceny on the other, while the real owners of the royal robes staggered in the background, their claims unnoticed and their wrongs forgotten."

LABOR AND CAPITAL BURNISHING THEIR WEAPONS

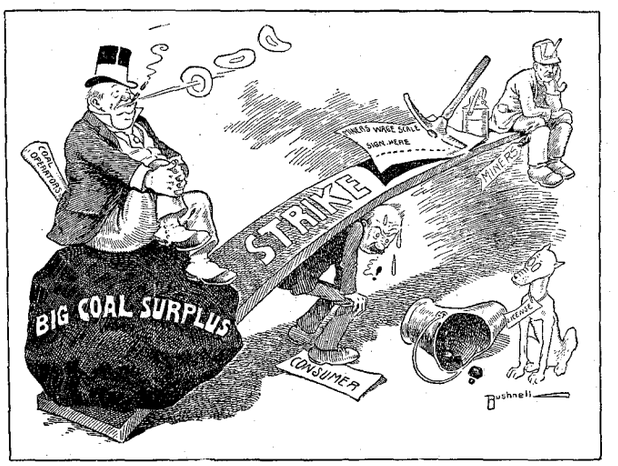
SECRETARY TAFT, in a recent Chicago speech, very positively predicts "a gigantic controversy between labor and capital," which, when it comes, "will decide once for all how capital and labor shall share the joint profits which they create." According to the Chicago *Socialist*, "it does not take prophetic power to foresee that a wholesale attack upon organized labor will be made in the near future"; and if Mr. Samuel Gompers truly represents the interests in whose behalf he speaks, the spirit and intentions of organized labor are no less militant than those attributed to capital. At a hearing of the Judiciary Committee of the House on the Hepburn amendments to the Antitrust Law, Mr. Gompers declared that "if Congress does not pass laws legalizing unions, granting explicitly the right to strike, and in general a right to be active through organization in our own interests, there will spring up in this country as our successors secret organizations, bound by oath to the service of the cause of labor and to the fight we have already waged." He went on to explain that such secret organizations would be inevitably less careful and conservative than the present labor unions which are conducted in the open; "and that fact," he said, "sounds the warning for the ears of Congress." In the same threatening vein he continued:

"The Antitrust law as interpreted by the Supreme Court would cause the workingman of this country a retrogression of fifty years. There stand before us two things—the law and the country's industry. If one must go, industry can not. The law must be amended or ended. The workingman can't wait much longer. Labor will hold men and parties accountable for the delay."

Most of the "capitalistic" papers reduce Mr. Gompers's rather vague phrases to a demand for the legalization of the boycott. According to many of these papers the Hepburn amendments to the Antitrust Law would have this very effect. Even among the



WHERE IT WILL FALL THE HEAVIEST.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.



HOW LONG WILL THE CONSUMER STAND IT?
—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.

THE STRIKE AND THE STRICKEN.

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THE VENEZUELAN SITUATION.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

ASPHALT TRUST—"I've got a white man a-working for me."
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

EXCITING TIMES IN VENEZUELA.

labor press we find *The Journal of the Knights of Labor* (Washington, D. C.) taking this view of the proposed legislation which Mr. Gompers champions. We read:

"That it is class legislation is proven beyond any question of doubt. The law can not be amended and held to be constitutional if the amendment recognizes the right of members of labor organizations to interfere with a person, firm, or corporation's business through a boycott."

Labor, of St. Louis, on the other hand, is quite unabashed in its defense of the boycott, both in principle and in practise. To quote in part:

"The American Revolution started with a campaign of boycotting. How those British rulers hated the American boycott!

"Organized labor of America can not be fooled on this proposition. The boycott is ours. It is American. It is hated by the enemies of the labor movement, hence it must be a good thing for the working people.

"Ere long the boycott will be extended to the political field. The union men and women will boycott the capitalist politicians out of business and elect their own men into Congress and legislatures, men and women who know what the labor movement stands for, and who know the aims of the Socialist party in this great movement for labor's emancipation."

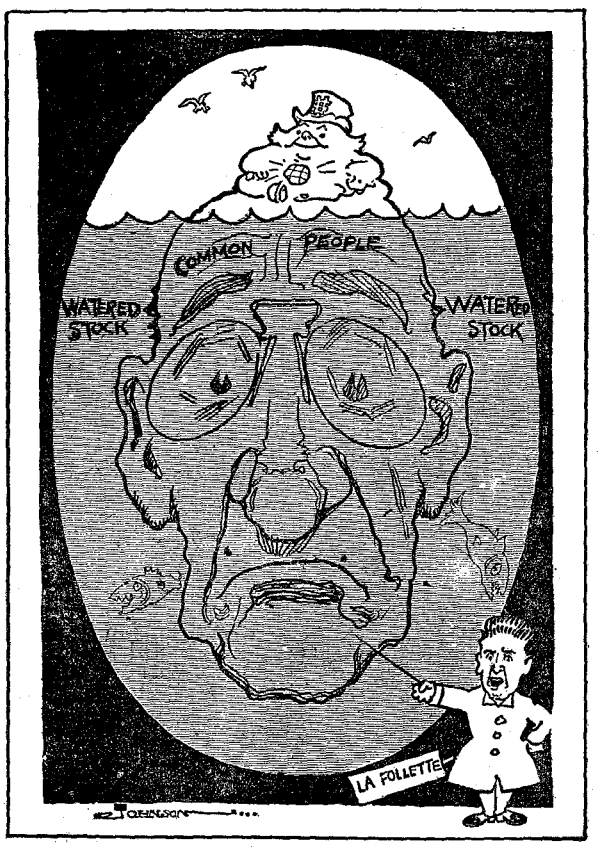
The rights that Mr. Gompers demands in the name of labor—the right to combine for lawful ends, and to strike—are rights already enjoyed by it. "The only change recently made," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is to decide, as the Supreme Court has at last done, that boycotting is illegal under the Sherman Act as it always has been at common law." Says the same paper:

"Mr. Gompers refers to the boycott as one of the indispensable 'weapons' of organized labor. Of course, he means peaceful weapons; but it is clear that a 'peaceful' boycott might as directly destroy a man's property as if enemies had burned down his factories. If the Standard Oil Company combines to ruin a small competitor, organized labor cries out on it, and approves the law whose aim is to punish it; but when the same even-handed justice is applied by the courts to the ruinous acts of laboring men in combination, Mr. Gompers would have us believe that the heavens are about to fall. . . . . .

"Certainly, laboring men are entitled to back up their views with their ballots. But neither by their ballots nor in any other way can they set themselves up as a class privileged to do with impunity what in other men is a crime. On this fundamental of democratic citizenship the President firmly takes his stand. Secretary Taft is equally explicit. Mr. Bryan has not found it convenient to declare his position."

Reverting to the threat to organize under oath-bound secrecy, *The Post* remarks ironically: "Imagine Mr. Gompers compelled to operate and orate only in secret! Such a scheme would be clearly unconstitutional as inflicting upon him a cruel and unusual punishment." The Providence *Journal*, indignant over Mr. Gompers's words, exclaims angrily:

"No more impudent language toward the law-making body of the



THE WEALTH-BERG.
(As demonstrated by Prof. La Follette.)
Are you above or below the water-line?
—Johnson in the New York *American*.

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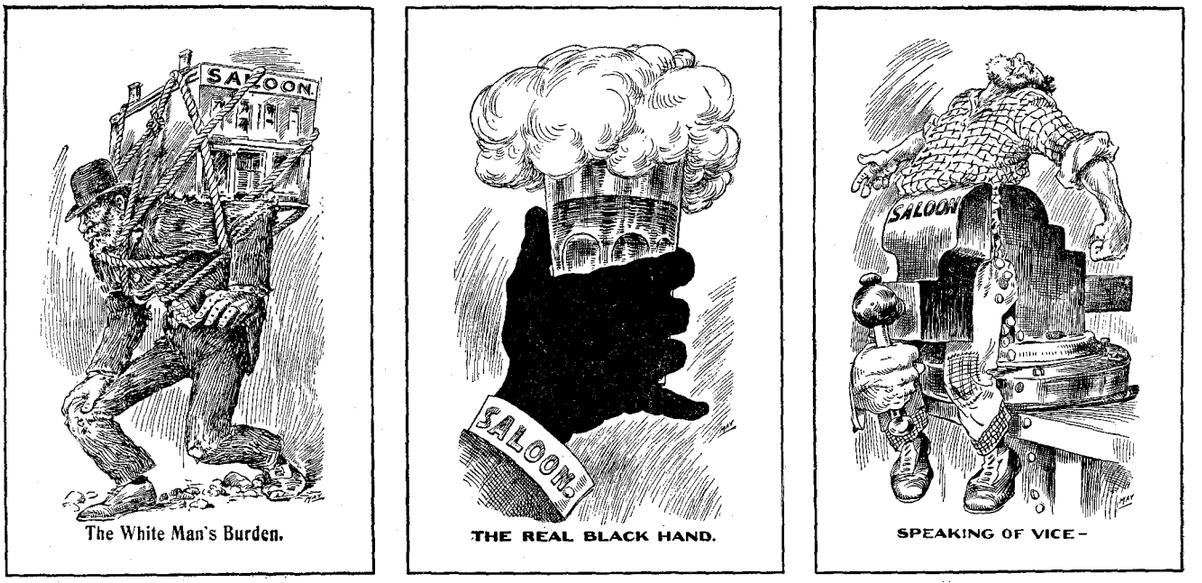

PREACHING PROHIBITION BY POSTCARDS.

—Drawn by May for the Patriotic Postcard Co., Saginaw, Mich.

nation could be imagined. Mr. Gompers is obviously so drunk with power that he really thinks a minority of the workers of the country can dictate to all the rest. There must be many union men who dissent from this preposterous view."

Referring to Mr. Gompers's principal grievance, the application of the Antitrust Law to labor organizations, the New York *Times* remarks:

"There is a certain sardonic satisfaction in the fact that labor is caught in the net laid for capital, but not for that reason would the public see both embarrassed in their beneficial activities. Repeatedly we have criticized statutory condemnation of reasonable combinations, but not for that reason can we approve statutory condonation of unreasonable combinations, and that is what Mr. Gompers asks for.

"Mr. Gompers errs when he says that there is any desire to interfere with the 'inherent right of workmen going on strike in protection of their rights and their very lives.' Nothing need be said upon the point that trade-unionists' lives are in danger from either the law or non-unionists. Neither is it true that any law takes from those for whom Mr. Gompers speaks any right to oppress others, as by boycotts, black-lists, and the violence which so frequently accompanies strikes. Labor never had such rights."

"The question recurs," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "precisely what do the labor leaders want to be allowed to do that they may not legally do to-day?" And it continues:

"Their coadjutors of the National Civic Federation, while disclaiming all intention of making boycotting lawful, support the clause of the Hepburn Bill relating to trade disputes for the purpose of quieting the fears of organized labor 'lest even strikes and labor-unions and trade agreements may be declared illegal under the Sherman Antitrust Act as in restraint of trade.' The excellent gentlemen who are trying to show that there is nothing in the demands of labor which the intelligent and fair-minded capitalist may not approve are somewhat overconfident of the effect of rational concessions on the minds of the labor leaders. Mr. Gompers in his 'address to workers' has declared that under the Supreme Court decision applying the Sherman law to labor combinations 'every normal, peaceful, and helpful activity of the workers, whether exercised individually or in association, may be construed as a conspiracy or a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and punished by fine and imprisonment, or both, and damages may be inflicted to the extent of each individual's possessions.' The misstatement is so gross and palpable as to suggest that Mr. Gompers underrates the intelligence of the audience to which it is addrest. In any case it is hardly possible to insist too strongly on the contempt for truth and fairness of the man who promulgates it. It is an obvious waste of time on the part of a body like the National Civic Federation to attempt to play the rôle of reconciler between capital and labor, when one of the most responsible and capable of labor-leaders is constrained to invent a purely imaginary grievance for no other apparent purpose than to fire the hearts of his followers and display his own zeal in the cause of labor."

THE GROWING INTEREST IN PROHIBITION

"IS the movement for the prohibition or strict regulation of the traffic in liquor to become a factor in national politics?" asks *The Wall Street Journal* in an editorial on the growing strength of Prohibition sentiment in the United States. This brings into prominence a question which the press have gradually been preparing for. Altho the popular vote for Prohibition candidates in Presidential elections, as this writer points out, has never amounted to more than a fraction of the total vote, and has never polled a single vote in the electoral college, *The Journal* believes the fact significant that the "Prohibition vote in 1884, altho amounting to only 151,000, was sufficient to prevent the election of Blaine." With this in mind, the editorial writer asks "if it is now likely that either of the two parties in their platforms this year will at last make some recognition of the Prohibition movement." We read further:

"The idea has lately been thrown out that inasmuch as the Prohibition movement has spread most rapidly in the Democratic States of the South, Mr. Bryan would have inserted in the Democratic platform at Denver at least some slight reference to the subject that would be in the nature of giving encouragement to the Prohibition movement and thus of attracting the votes of Prohibitionists, North as well as South, to the Democratic party."

The New York *World*, in commenting upon the recent elections in Illinois, which voted out more than 1,000 saloons in that State alone, sees something eminently picturesque and inspiring in the movement. "This is campaigning of a kind which has had no parallel since abolition times," it states, and it believes that "the spirit of '76 appears to have cropped out among those who have enlisted to conquer the demon rum." In speaking further of Illinois and the West we read:

"Nearly one-third of the State is now 'dry.' Several hundred Nebraska townships and nineteen out of thirty-five towns in

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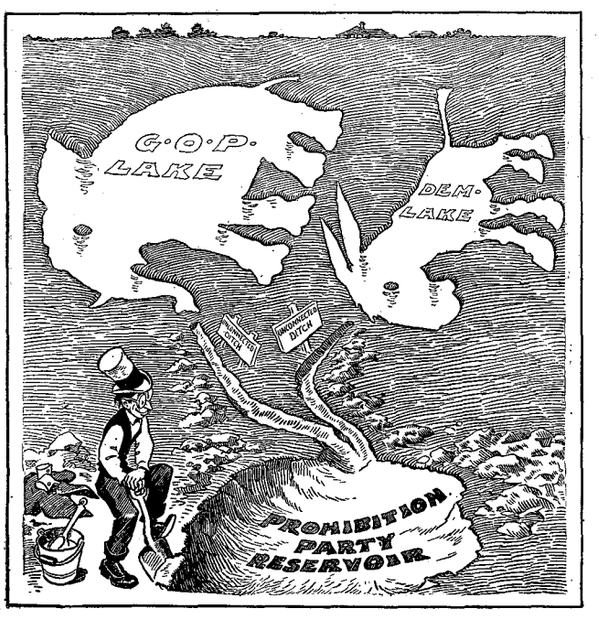
Colorado voted against saloons. In Michigan on Monday the anti-saloon vote won in ten out of fourteen counties.

"The progress of the Prohibition wave through the States of the Middle West is not less remarkable than its sweep of the South. In local option the opponents of the saloon have found their most effective weapon. It yet retains its hold in the cities. But the almost uniform fate of the saloon when presented as a local issue in the country districts raises the expectation that it will eventually succumb to the more slowly aroused moral sentiment of the larger centers of population.

"A noteworthy feature of the antisaloon crusade in the West, as was the case in the South, is the active participation of women. The Illinois church choirs in white singing before the saloon-doors, the processions of Sunday-school children, the solicitation of votes by women and their use of their carriages to convey voters to the polls, the ringing of church-bells, the prayers, the doxology sung on street-corners, . . . a Primrose League canvass or the suffragettes storming the doors of Parliament exhibit no more spectacular electoral tactics."

Literature on the "wet" side of the Prohibition movement has recently been added to by a very ingenious article by Gustave Pabst, the Milwaukee brewer, in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (April). Mr. Pabst sees grave danger of imperiling the will-power of the nation should the good that comes from fighting the temptation for liquor be entirely eliminated. "Shall men rely on their strength of character, finding temperance in their will-power," he asks, "or shall they, as a nation, confess defeat and put upon themselves a strait-jacket to make up for their lack of character, and forever dispense with the exercise of will?" "The question at issue," he continues, "is not as to the propriety of combating drunkenness," but "whether the Prohibitionists are right in their assertion that all use of drinks containing alcohol is sinful." As he puts it:

"I speak for the great majority of thinking, earnest men—the average citizens—for law-makers, scientists, and physicians, when I assert that humanity will develop by exercise of the will in the future as in the past, and that it will not develop through coercion or confession of failure. A vast majority of all the successful men and of all the successful nations in the world are moderate drinkers of light wines or beers. And it is a fact that in those countries where such light wines or beers are drunk exclusively there is little or no drunkenness—much less than in those that spasmodically, and by legal coercion, aim at absolute prohibition. . . . Germany, Great Britain, and our own country do not lag behind in the world's competition. Among Mohammedans, the Turks especially, we can study the effects of legal prohibition. It seemed wise to their prophet to substitute an iron law for the human will. What figure do the Mohammedans cut in the world to-day? They are a race of prohibitionists, and we hear of them only by the reports of outrages, fanatical murders, and massacres that come to us from time to time, or from tragedies in their harems where women are slaves. Has prohibition, with them, meant moral uplift?"



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PROHIBITION PROSPECTS.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Daily News*.

"Temperance is civilization and intelligence," the writer continues epigrammatically, emphasizing the danger of so limiting men's opportunities by prohibitory laws "that they may no longer choose for themselves between right and wrong."

To quote further:

"Can we conceive of a weaker and flabbier being than a man growing to maturity in a State which had removed all temptation to evil? The success of the Prohibitionists in their efforts to enact local-option laws, which, as admitted by them, are only a stepping-stone to absolute Prohibition, would put and keep swaddling-clothes upon humanity until, from constricion, it must finally perish. Teach a child in infancy to use properly its muscles as well as its brain, and a foundation for self-development, self-reliance, and self-control is laid. Put its body into a steel-and-leather jacket—which would do for that body what the Prohibition law would do for the will—and you will make the child sit up straight at once, but it won't amount to much in the long run. Better teach that child to sit up with the aid of its own backbone. That is the principle upon which humanity has grown thus far, and upon which the future of the race will be built. As Goethe has truthfully said, the best government is that which teaches us to govern ourselves."

GUSTAVE PABST.

"Temperance is civilization and intelligence; prohibition is tyranny," he says. He believes that "the success of the Prohibitionists would put and keep swaddling-clothes upon humanity until, from constriction, it must finally perish."

THE NEGRO IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN

IN half-a-dozen important Northern States between the Mississippi and Hudson Rivers the balance of political power in close elections is held by the colored voter, the Washington correspondents are pointing out, and there is a possibility that he may exercise his power this year. This possibility gives a very decided significance to the "National Political Convention of Negroes" which met in Philadelphia last week and resolved to swing the negro vote to the Democratic party if Taft or Roosevelt is nominated. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in its news columns, says of this convention, which comprized delegates from twenty-five States:

"The result of the sessions here was the formation of a national organization, the outlining of a campaign against the nomination of either Taft or Roosevelt by the Republicans, in which eight hundred and fifty stump speakers will take part, and the making of a promise to the Democratic party that the majority of the 1,000,000 negro voters of the country will support Bryan if either Taft or Roosevelt is nominated.

"Representatives of the African race in twenty-five States came to assist in a bitter fight against the President and Secretary of War 'because of their attitude and acts growing out of the

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Brownsville raid.' It was a Foraker convention and he was indorsed for the Presidency and hailed as 'the negro's friend.'"

One striking paragraph in the convention's resolutions runs thus:

"Secretary Taft sees a turn for the better in our Southern disfranchisement laws. In that he is not different from Vardaman and Tillman. He has justified President Roosevelt's rash outrage in discharging our soldiers without honor and without trial. Even Tillman has not done this. President Roosevelt's act in discharging those soldiers without trial was a cruel injustice."

This sentiment is shared by the Chicago *Conservator* (Afro-Am.), which declares:

"We never before heard so many negroes swear that they will vote for Bryan if Taft is nominated. And they mean it. The common negro is aroused. He has no hopes of office and is not for sale. He would as soon be imposed upon by Vardaman and Tillman as by Roosevelt and Taft. In fact, he is willing to take some punishment in order to punish his betrayers."

Another negro organ, the Philadelphia *Tribune*, declares, in a long and strong editorial which is quoted with approval by the Richmond *Reformer* (Afro-Am.):

"For this one time, if never before, the negro is united against any man brought out by the Administration. So greatly are they opposed to Taft that if he is nominated, he will not be elected. The negroes will vote for any candidate in preference to Roosevelt or Taft, Vardaman and Tillman not excepted.

"It is a dangerous precedent to insult and treat with indignity ten million negroes, as has been done by the Roosevelt Administration. . . . How could any reasonable thinking person expect the negroes of this country to support Roosevelt or Mr. Taft, if nominated? . . . Mr. Roosevelt is playing a deep game of politics, in which he will find himself coming to grief before long. . . . His injustice done to this battalion will not down, nor will his new zeal appease us. The Afro-American vote is against him."

On the other side may be quoted, however, the New York *Age*, the leading organ of the colored race in this country. It says:

"While some are advising the negro voters to bolt the Republican party and support a Democrat at the coming Presidential election, President Roosevelt is recognizing the negro in a way that no other President of the United States has ever done. His recent recognition of merit and fitness was the appointment of Mr. S. Laing Williams, of Chicago, as United States Attorney to take charge of the Bureau of Emigration for that section of the country.

"No President has ever appointed so many colored men to prominent Federal positions in the Northern States. No other President has had the courage to appoint negroes to Federal positions in such cities as New York, Chicago, and Boston."

The same organ says of Secretary Taft:

"The negroes of this country have no better friend in public life to-day than William H. Taft. Judging from all that he has done and all that he has said in their behalf and in behalf of the dark races for whom he has acted and spoken, no man is more entitled to their gratitude than he is."

MAMMON AS PEACEMAKER

THE picture of the Dove of Peace feeding contentedly from the hand of Mammon, while slightly beyond the imagination of the old masters, and hardly according to the tradition of song and story, is, nevertheless, not lacking in human interest. Just when Peace Conferences, world evangelical conventions, and the like stept aside to let what has heretofore been known as the devil's goodman Friday, try his hand, is not stated, but if the convincing article on the financial brotherhood of man in *Collier's Weekly* is true, he has wrought well. If this theory be proven, then bard and poetaster, scribe and universal-peace agitators stand in grave danger of being forced to hang their harps and other highly commendable paraphernalia upon the trees to join the already overcrowded army of the unemployed.

Mr. Moffett, the writer in *Collier's*, explains his theory in part as follows:

"The great Powers of Europe have succeeded in keeping their hands off each others' throats longer than they ever did in their whole previous history, and it is quite possible that they may never fight again.

"What does this mean? Are religion and philanthropy taking possession of the chancelleries of the world? It seems hard to believe it. There never was a time when the aspirations of most of the Powers were more frankly commercial. Perhaps Mammon is doing something for humanity after all.

"Formerly when one country fought another it was 'wo to the vanquished.' As an invading army seared its way through fields and towns, trampling down crops and burning houses, it was the enemy's property it was destroying. When merchant ships were sunk at sea, the loss fell upon the nation whose people owned them. But now the strands of ownership are laced around the world. Every nation is a part proprietor of every other. Not long ago one of the magazines shudderingly pictured the horrors of a German bombardment of New York. If such a catastrophe should occur every shell would knock a hole in the dividends of a German corporation. German banks, insurance, steamship, and trading companies are heavily interested in New York real estate. The shares of American railroad, public-service, and industrial corporations are largely held in Germany. If a merchant ship were sunk at sea, the loss would fall not upon the owners, but upon underwriters, who might be of any nationality. Even the war weapons of almost every civilized country in the world have been paid for by bonds which are held everywhere. So America has helped to build battle-ships for Japan, and England has helped to provide rapid-firing field-guns for a possible German army of invasion. And when there is talk of war between the United States and Japan some of the first sufferers are American holders of Japanese bonds, who see a point or two knocked off the price of their securities in the market. If the danger seemed to be really acute, loans on these securities would be called, and Wall Street would suffer in all its nerves in sympathy with the distress of Tokyo."

"Capital is the one truly international force of the modern world," the writer continues. "In the Middle Ages," he affirms, "the Church stood above kings; now the rulers of kings are the cosmopolitan financiers." To quote further:

"The universalizing of business which has already so profoundly influenced the relations of the peoples of the world is only in its infancy, but its development has gone far enough in some directions to show what may be expected in all. The Standard Oil Company and the Russian Oil Trust have divided the globe into two petroleum hemispheres. No doubt that business will soon belong to a single corporation. The lines of the great English cable combination girdle the earth. Wireless telegraphy is carried on by companies whose sphere of action is the world. The sleeping-cars of Europe and Asia are run by a single international company. As business in all countries passes more and more out of the control of individuals and into that of corporations, whose shares flit from hand to hand and from nation to nation in the markets, we may expect to see the field of ownership steadily broaden until the nationality of a company counts for no more than the fact now counts that it is domiciled in New Jersey. When that time comes the brotherhood of man, which missionaries have been vainly preaching for nineteen hundred years, will have become in a business sense an accomplished fact. It will no longer make any difference whether a nation is strong or weak, invader or invaded. The wounds of one will be the wounds of all, and all alike will have to pay for war's destruction, wherever it may fall."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NONE of the married delegates will go to Chicago uninstructed.—*Ohio State Journal.*

HOME rule is coming to Ireland, but it is not violating the speed limit.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE North Pole is said to be shifting, but Fairbanks remains in the party.—*New York American.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE NEW BRITISH PREMIER

THE new Prime Minister who is to succeed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman appears to be a very different person from his genial, good-natured, and extremely popular predecessor. Mr. Asquith is not the "*persona gratissima* to all" that the London *Daily Telegram* styles Sir Henry. Politically speaking he may be almost termed an aristocratic democrat, or a democratic aristocrat. This impression is conveyed by his personal appearance. He is, even in looks, somewhat young to succeed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a veteran of seventy-one. The new Prime Minister was born in 1852 and is therefore fifty-six years of age. He has been a much-caricatured man, and is described in the Paris papers as "wearing trousers that are too large for him and coats that are too small." "His aspect is forbidding," we are told. "He is too unsympathetic to please the crowd and too stiff to get on well with his colleagues. Many may be his virtues, but personal magnetism is not one of them. Slight, of medium height, pale, cold, and distinguished-looking, he presents a profile which recalls Montesquieu; his blue eye is piercing, his mouth thin and pinched, his attitude somewhat reserved and haughty. Such without flattery is the portrait of the Liberal leader."

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HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH,

The new Premier. The worst charge against him seems to be that his clothes do not fit, which is not considered a serious matter, in London.

He will have a hard row to hoe, we learn from the London papers. Thus *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), a Conservative organ, remarks of the failure of the present Liberal ministry to carry many measures and the extreme character of such proposals as they have favored:

"Obviously, the Government's drastic proposals have succeeded in antagonizing all sorts and conditions of men, and in alarming 'property' in a marked degree. Nor can the Government pretend to be surprized by this inevitable consequence of their action and inaction. They have pandered to fanaticism and toyed with Socialism, and they are now reaping their reward. But they are between the devil and the deep sea. To retrace their steps, abandon their heroic measures, and adopt a milk-and-water policy would only mean the exchange of one antagonism for another. Where it is quite as dangerous to go backward as to press forward it becomes the less difficult to play the hero, even tho the martyr's crown be the end of the affair. We do not expect Liberalism to abandon its measures or its pretensions, tho it is obvious that Mr. Asquith is to be a less complaisant and more vertebrate leader of a party than his chief, whose illness makes us all sad and sorry."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. (Liberal), in his *P. T. O.* (London) prophesies great things of Mr. Asquith. Writing in the familiar, anecdotal style which can come only from personal acquaintance with the things and events touched upon, this second Labouchère speaks as follows of the promise shown by the new premier:

"He is a proof and an instance of what I have so often seen in the House of Commons—namely, how a man is never able to show what real stuff there is in him until the occasion comes which gives him the opportunity of revealing his powers. In the first session he was rarely seen on the Treasury Bench; there was abundant excuse for his absence, for he had just taken the tremendous responsibilities and work of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But people shook their heads, and thought Asquith was losing his chance; for not to be constantly in evidence in the House of Commons is to lose ground. There is no place in the world where the saying, 'Out of sight, out of mind,' has more powerful application. This year the very opposite describes Mr. Asquith's appearances. He is not in the House when he is not wanted; but he is always there when he is. He answers questions at question-time; and in that sharp terse way which suggests the click of a lock as it is turned; and gives to the interrogator—especially if he belong to the ranks of the enemy—the unpleasant idea that a door has been shut in his impertinent and foolish face. And whenever there is a debate on any subject of general policy—whether on the Army or the Navy—Mr. Asquith is also there, ready to meet even Mr. Balfour on the question of naval or military policy, and to state the general view of the Government as a whole. The shadow of coming greatness is already around Mr. Asquith's head; and in a few weeks of temporary leadership he has shown to all the world that when his hour comes he is ready and fit for it."

By no means such a favorable description of this rising statesman is given in the Conservative *National Review* (London) which almost predicts that the Liberal party under his leadership will share the fate of "Korah and his company." Thus we read the following jeremiad:

"Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1894 and the disappointment of the Radicals at Lord Rosebery becoming Prime Minister over the head of Sir William Harcourt demoralized the Liberal party internally, and hastened its downfall. To-day it is the impending retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman from the Premiership, to be succeeded inevitably by Mr. Asquith, that will deal a heavier blow at Liberalism than did even Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1894. For Mr. Asquith is a Whig of Whigs, a cold, bureaucratic type of politician: just as hateful to the Radicals as an Imperialist who supported the South African War as he is hateful to Imperialists for acquiescing in a 'Pro-Boer' settlement; hateful to Labor men and social reformers as an apostle of *laissez faire;* hateful to women suffragists for his unconcealed dislike of their cause. Mr. Asquith's academic indifference to popular needs and aspirations has been shown many a time.

BRITAIN'S TWO-POWER NAVAL STANDARD.

EDWARD—"Isn't it extrawd'n'ry! when I'm on shore I am smaller than any of you. At sea I'm double your size!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin.)

"It is Mr. Asquith who is fated to lead the Liberal party to its coming destruction, as Lord Rosebery led it in '95. And as Lord Rosebery has now gracefully retired from the party whose ranks he once adorned, to become a nebulous, no-party personage, so Mr. Asquith too may pass into the void when the ruin of his party is complete."

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BRITISH CRITICISM OF CANADA

THE English critic and publicist in his Fleet-Street throne surveys mankind from China to Peru and fearlessly hurls his invectives against everything that does not square with the ideals cherished within sound of the Bowbells. Sometimes he contents himself with clever tirades against the United States and its so-called plutocracy. Sometimes the thankless stepmother rails against her own child. America will read without in the least degree taking the position of *tertius gaudens* the essay which Mr. Harold Begbie has recently published in the London *Daily Chronicle*. As is well known, Mr. Begbie is one of the most observant and brilliant of London journalists, yet he finds "no Milton-minded men in Canada, no captains and fuglemen whose moral grandeur and fervor of imagination exalt the nation and throw a glamour about its destiny." This writer seems to be tormented by his disillusionment. Canada, he mournfully announces, has disappointed him, and he observes:

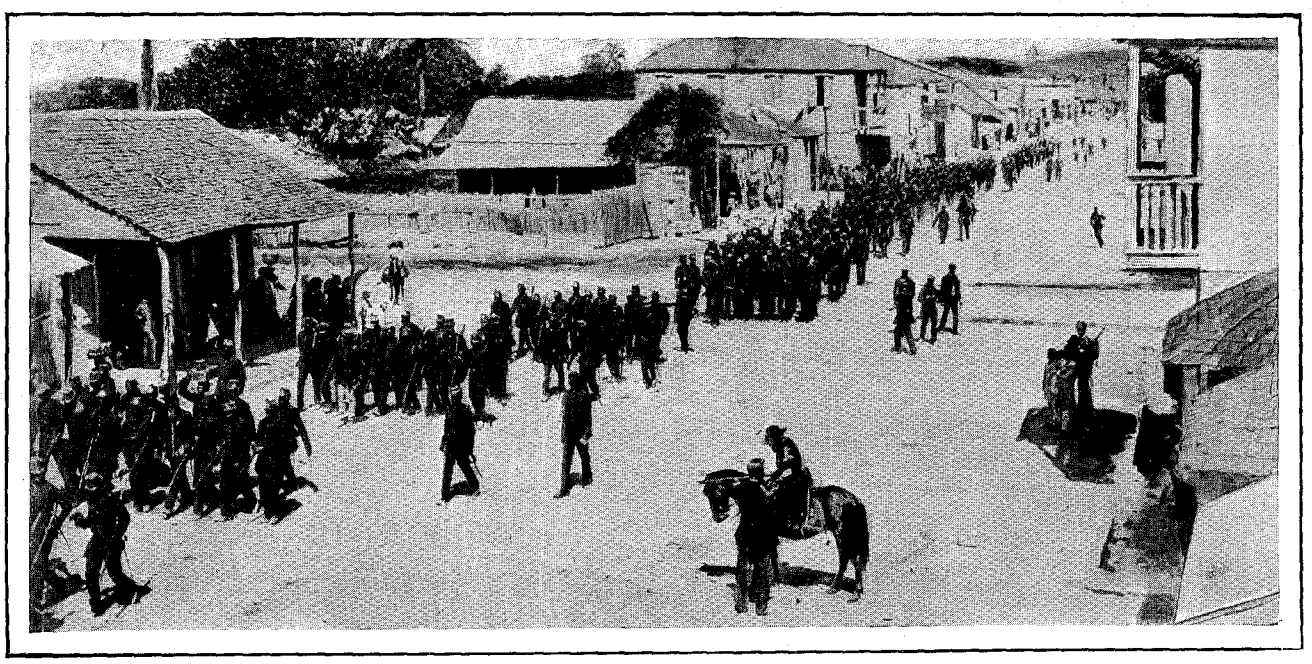
"She speaks to us in no solemn and majestic tongue. She sings to us with no lyrical sweetness. In the dawn streaming with increasing brightness on her path, she sees no outline of the Throne of God, she hears no quiring of the young-eyed cherubim. She is conscious of the greatness of her future, but that greatness is all of the market-place and the wharf. She goes forward to take her inheritance not with hymn and song, but with the grim masterfulness of a merchant entering his counting-house."

This youthful country, "whose brow is bright with the dawn, who moves with strength on the mountains," has no great men. Yet naturally enough, says Mr. Begbie, when he went there he and his fellow travelers expected to find "the statesmanship of a Moses, the prophecy of an Isaiah, and the rejoicing poetry of a Shakespeare." They looked for "inspiration" and demanded "glory." But they found neither. Even Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not answer this writer's anticipations and we read the following description of this brilliant orator and clever statesman, which seems almost "to damn with faint praise" its subject:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a good man and a dexterous politician. He is not a great man. He can not trust himself to make the righteous and passionate appeal to the nation which would rid it forever of its corrupt and abominable politicians He dismisses ministers whose iniquity is brought home to them; his own virtue is known to the people; his incorruptibility is accepted by Englishmen and Frenchmen; but he has nothing of that Gladstonian passion for honor and purity which can sway multitudes and set a whole nation in the way of righteousness. His long, lean, ash-colored Egyptian face reminds one, when it is animated by his rhetoric, of Henry Irving, and when it is sphinx-like in repose, of Benjamin Disraeli. Like these two men he is a picturesque orator, an adroit politician. He uses events, he does not make them; he watches opportunity, he does not fashion destiny. Fortunate is it for Canada that among so many base and pliant politicians there should be this central pillar of honesty and self-respect; but happier would it be for her, and for us, if the chief pilot of her fortunes had the lofty soul of a Milton and the spacious mind of a Garibaldi."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN HAITI

SPEAKING of Haiti and the intervention of foreign war-ships on behalf of foreign refugees and foreign interests, the leading newspaper of France, the Paris *Temps*, discusses the Monroe Doctrine as applied to Haiti, in which island it admits the United States has more at stake than any other nationality. The Monroe Doctrine is simply the application on this side of the Atlantic of principles which France herself asserts with regard to Africa, and while not recognized in international law, it is allowed to be both equitable and convenient. Speaking of the development of the doctrine this calm and reasonable organ observes:



THE HAITIAN ARMY ON THE MARCH.

"The Monroe Doctrine is to-day a more living thing in the United States than it has ever been. It has undergone a process of evolution which has not resulted in narrowing its scope but in rendering it wider and yet more precise. At its origin it was purely negative and may be thus formulated: The United States will not permit European Powers to make territorial accessions in the New World. The principle has remained unchanged, but in process of time has developed certain corollaries. The United States at the present day does not fear that new European colonies will be founded in America, and in all sincerity respects the integrity of those already existing. But the enormous progress of American power, as well as the persistent anarchy from which several South American States are suffering, has determined the Government at Washington to give the Monroe Doctrine a definition more comprehensive."

This definition includes the assertion of authority over the other states of the continent in case they do not behave themselves. The United States, says this writer, has undertaken to police the New World as France is policing Northwest Africa. While not

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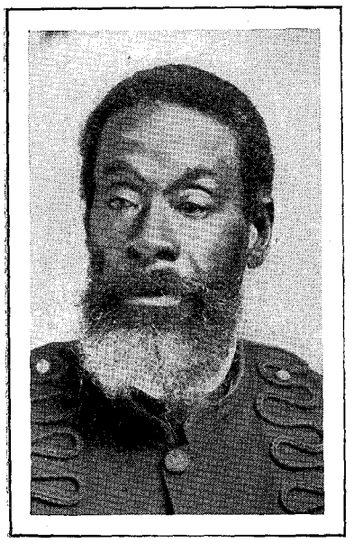
suffering European Powers to exercise coercion in this hemisphere, the American Government "has notified the Latin and insular republics that they must stand by their international obligations. If they do not, they will be made to feel the weight of the 'big stick,' the policeman's baton which will soon bring them to reason."

The *Temps* does not think the United States has any reason for acting single-handed, at least under present conditions, in the matter of Haiti. Thus we read:



GEN. JEAN JUMEAU.

Executed at Marchand by court martial on account of his conspiracy against the government.

"Affairs in Haiti do not at this moment call for the isolated intervention of America. The Powers have decided to preserve the lives of certain refugees and to see that the right of asylum be respected in their several legations. They have not dreamed of making any military movement on shore. If they had thought such action necessary, they would have been justified in taking it. As far as we are concerned, we have taken pains spontaneously to apprize Washington of the limits of our intervention. We are determined to defend our interests, but we feel quite sure that we can defend them without in the least degree wounding the national susceptibilities as involved in the Monroe Doctrine, which we can understand better, perhaps, than any other nation."

For France also depends upon a sort of European Monroe Doctrine which the United States has allowed and respected just as France acknowledges the Monroe Doctrine in the New World. France has been permitted to land an army in Africa, where England and Germany, not to mention Belgium, have interests, and the representatives of the Powers at Algeciras acknowledged the reasonableness of her claim for an opportunity of restoring order, and policing a country which is, like Algeria and the Sahara, a virtual portion of her Empire. In the words of the *Temps:*

"This doctrine safeguards to America certain vital interests, such as we have also had at stake in Morocco. When we begged of Europe to permit us to carry out certain reforms and to establish order in the Shereefian Empire we felt we were making a claim which could not be styled a legal right. It was sufficient that the interests of France compelled us to take such a step, which was justified by equity, if not by law. France's position in this matter was recognized and approved by the United States, as well as by Europe, at the time of the Perdicaris incident and at Algeciras. . . . All that the United States desires is that Europe should recognize the fact that their Government has in the New World 'special interests' such as that Government recognizes that France has in South and West Africa. The parceling out among the nations of geographical areas is accomplished on the principle of give and take. Every Power sets up its Monroe Doctrine in some quarter of the globe. It would be wise if every government recognized this fact and acted accordingly, as both Paris and Washington do, to the reciprocal benefit of both nations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

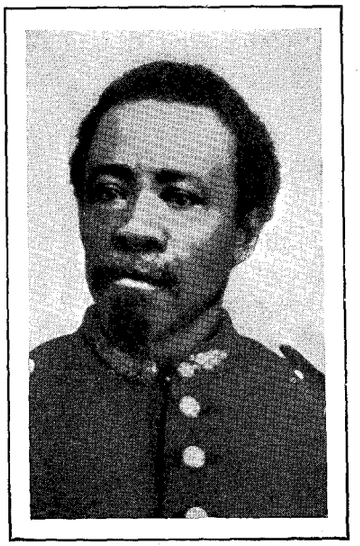
THE TERROR OF HAITI.

CLEMENCEAU—"This Nord-Alexis is my man. He shoots all his adversaries. If I could only shoot Combes!"

—*Rire* (Paris).

AMERICAN "LOVE OF PUBLICITY"

AMERICANS certainly can not complain that they live unnoticed by the European press. French, German, and English journalists vie with one another in giving their impressions of American cities, American buildings, and American society. They write columns over the marriage of an American millionaire, they grow almost hysterical when a Hungarian count takes a bride in New York, and now that a member of the Italian royal family is said to be seeking a wife from the family of an American Senator they writhe in transports of excitement. And while they recount every detail and dwell upon every little point, they maintain that the fuss is all being made by American reporters, and, as a writer in a recent number of the London *Daily Chronicle* declares, it all springs from America's "love of publicity," which is thus dwelt upon:



GENERAL MERISIER.

One of the conspirators against the government who was beheaded at Jacmel. His two sons were also executed, not because of conspiracy, but on account of personal hatred on the part of General Berruet, commandant of the province of Jacmel.

"America, I have always thought, is never more American than when gorging herself on the details of an event of this kind. On all personal matters she is the most voluble, volatile, ingenuous, and shameless of nations. One recalls the inferno of publicity into which Miss Roosevelt was cast at the time of her marriage. One remembers the convulsions of New York as it endeavored to ascertain whether the widow of an American financier had or had not remarried. One goes back to President Cleveland's wedding, and the pavilion erected by the reporters almost on the doorstep of the house in which the honeymoon was passed.

"This is the sort of thing the American public loves. It can not conceive a social condition in which it would be deprived of the exquisiteness of these pleasures. Subjects that in London form the topic of conversation in Bloomsbury boarding-houses, and in them alone, are caught up by all classes of New Yorkers and argued over in a nine-days' frenzy of debate. The real trouble with America is that it is all Bloomsbury—a Bloomsbury that recognizes no limits or reserves and carries every obstacle by popular assault."

This publicity, this invasion of privacy, we are informed, is all-pervading. One would think that Martin Chuzzlewit, or Charles Dickens in his *salade* days, had written the following:

"Nor is it only in the field of social gossip that America insists upon and always obtains the fullest publicity. Its Government lives in a glass house, with all the electric lights turned on, the blinds up, and a reporter at each window, if not at each keyhole. The pros and cons of every *cause célèbre* are threshed out in the press long before they are brought before the courts. The most unpopular man I ever encountered in America was an Englishman

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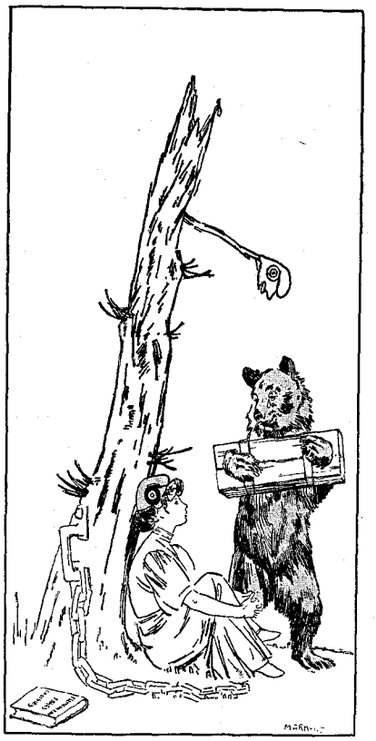
who had had the audacity to surround his 'place' on the outskirts of Chicago with a high brick wall. High brick walls are bitterly resented as undemocratic. There are no hedges in America, not because they will not grow, but because they are an invasion of your neighbors' right to an uninterrupted view of whatever you may happen to be doing."

New York especially is declared to be troubled with this besetting sin. New York is not only childish in this respect, but, strange to say, "pagan" also, tho one Greek pagan declared that privacy was the secret of happiness, and Horace echoes with the aphorism, "Happy the man who lives and dies unnoticed." Yet the writer in *The Chronicle*, who signs himself "Anglo-American," observes:

"It is in New York that one sees this theory of society carried out in practise on the largest scale. There are moods when I can only think of the American metropolis as a gigantic nursery, peopled by children who are at once fundamentally artless and horribly knowing and precocious. You have there a press to which nothing is sacred. You have a social code which permits lawyers to divulge the affairs of their clients, servants to spy upon the households in which they are employed, club waiters to retail the conversation of the smoking-room, and society women to purchase immunity from attack by disclosing the doings of their friends. You have, furthermore, a feverish, pleasure-loving, frankly pagan community; you have an 'aristocracy' that is restrained by no traditions, that lives and moves in the full glare of the footlights, and that finds itself involved in a competition of extravagance, display, and fantastic luxuries. And, having all this, you obtain, as an inevitable consequence, the reign of an argus-eyed vulgarity based upon the assumption that the mob is everything and the individual nothing."



RUSSIAN BEAR—"They are bringing me to ruin with the knout."
MARIANNE—"And me, with their political experiments." —*Rire* (Paris).

PROSPECTS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

RUSSIA is at present at an absolute standstill with regard to political and economic life. The Government and the people have come to a deadlock. This is the view taken by Vladimir Kossowski, who writes a despairing article in the *Neue Zeit*, a brilliant little Socialist weekly of Stuttgart. He gives plausible reasons for his opinion. The spirit of revolution has been choked by the Government, and the people are half-hearted about it. The Douma is a mere farce. The landowners and rich *bourgeoisie* do not want any change, and things seem likely to go on very much the same as usual. Thus he writes:

"Two years have elapsed since the Russian Government opened its campaign against the revolution and everything connected with it. The whole force of the powerful government machine was directed against the insurrectionists and the elements of revolt, and this was really the only form of activity which the state exhibited.

"In this campaign the Government was equally cruel and ruthless, while at the same time its administration was characterized by the prudence of an experienced and crafty gambler. Without haste or excitement the supreme authority, step by step, paralyzed the revolutionary movement, vanquished and baffled the opposition, and reduced things to a condition of disorganization, defeat, and apathy."

It is through the agrarian unrest, which agents of the Government have promoted and exaggerated, that "the landed proprietors have become the bitterest enemies of Russia's political emancipation," while "no less hatred is cherished by the capitalistic *bourgeoisie* against the thought of a revolution." Even the Douma is become bureaucratic. Mr. Kossowski remarks:

"The single thing that remains to stand for the Czar's October proclamation of a constitutional government is the Douma. But in the present Douma the foes of Democracy, the landowners and manufacturers, have an absolute majority. The Douma has become the pitiful parody of a representative body. It is no more than a department of the bureaucracy, a mere atom in the combination that carries out the iron rule of the bureaucrats."

In confirmation of this view the writer quotes thus from the *Grashdanin* (St. Petersburg), the organ of "Young Russia" and the extreme revolutionary party:

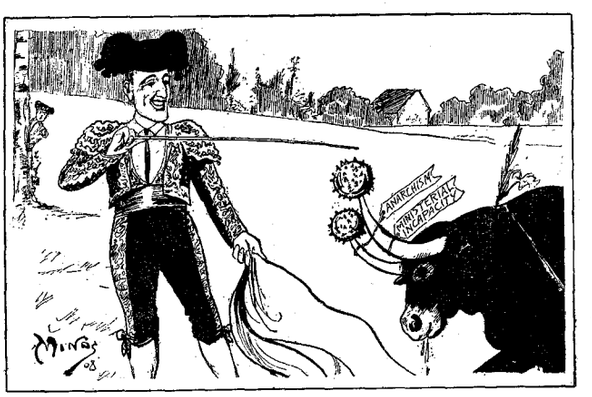
"Russia has at last become aware of the fact that the third Douma has transformed itself into a mere bureaucratic machine, in which the house no longer pursues the policy of its predecessors. These puppet representatives sit in the Tauris Palace, the Prime Minister goes to his office, and their only game, which they call 'Russian parliamentarianism,' is the good old paternal game which the Czar presides over through his bureaucracy."

Yet there can be no doubt that even this Douma is a bugbear to the Czar and his Government. Thus we read:

"It is quite apparent that this third Douma, servile, cringing, and pliant as it is, is a thorn in the side of the Government. In spite of its reactionary character it still symbolizes the idea of popular representation, and in this respect has within itself possibilities which in the future, under altered circumstances, may prove a menace to the 'historic power.'"

The writer of the article in the *Neue Zeit* comes to the conclusion that the Russian Government has got to the end of its tether, and concludes his article by remarking in a somewhat more hopeful strain:

"We in Europe are carrying on a colossal campaign in the cause of that freedom of which Russia does not seem hitherto to have an atom. Yet the Russian revolution has been only stifled. It is not yet ended. Probably the time is nearer than we think when the half-forgotten hope of redemption will revive, and excite in the hearts of the masses the energy that will win for them a real constitutional government."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



BETWEEN THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

King Alfonso drest himself as a torero at Barcelona. As a matter of fact, he is more like one than he may imagine!
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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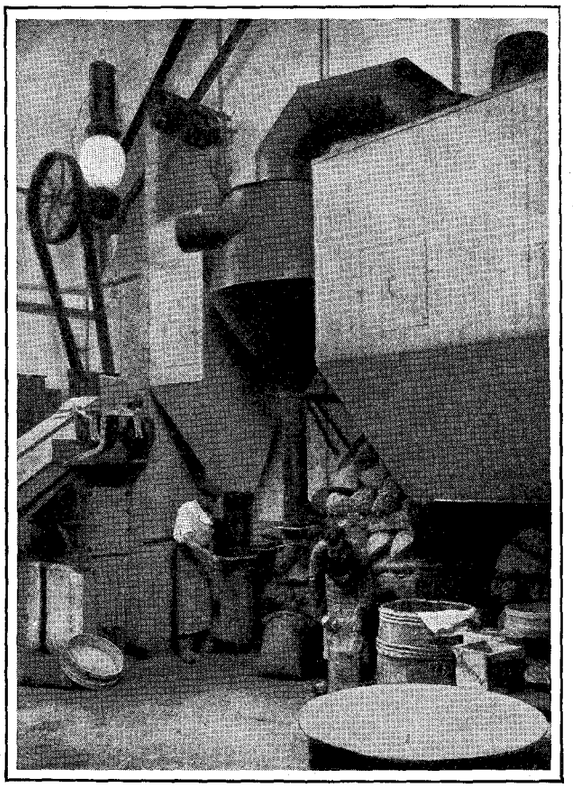
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW RADIUM IS PREPARED

IT is somewhat curious that the most valuable existing substance has at present no practical use, and has never been obtained in a perfectly pure state. Radium has not yet been isolated, and its salts, tho many times more costly than the diamond, weight for weight, have no use as ornaments. Their employment in medicine, altho great things have been predicted, is yet somewhat problematic. The demand for them is almost wholly for laboratory experiment and yet it is sufficient to warrant the establishment of manufactories especially to carry out the long and laborious processes necessary for their preparation on a commercial scale. In *The Illustrated London News* (March 21), from which the accompanying pictures are taken, Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz describes some of these processes. He writes:

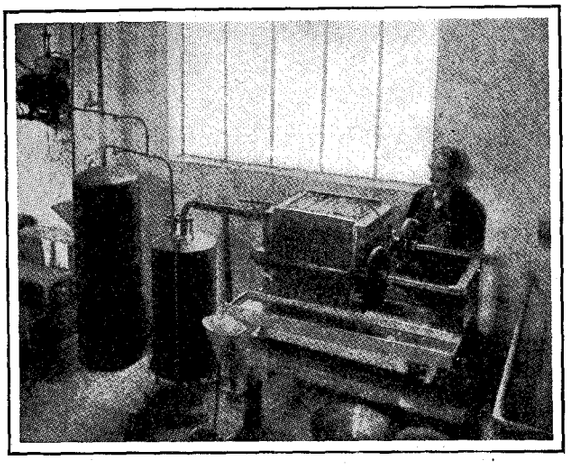
"Apart from their being some of the most interesting substances known to men, radium salts are the most precious of all chemical compounds, 1 kilogram [2.2 pounds] of radium bromid being estimated at about £16,000,000 [$80,000,000]. Owing to this extreme costliness, it will be understood that the amount of radium generally handled in laboratories must be rather minute; and, as the effects of radium are of extraordinary intensity, those small quantities are quite sufficient to show any phenomenon hitherto discovered.



THE SIFTING-TANKS IN A RADIUM-FACTORY.

The installation illustrated in the photograph is designed for the treatment of pitchblende residues as obtained in the manufacture of uranium. These residues are the most important of radium-holding materials. The residues are mechanically stirred in the tanks. The sifting operations last about two and a half months, and at the end of that time one or two milligrams of impure radium bromide will be obtained from each ton of residue.

"In order, however, to give an idea of the enormous amount of material required to produce even such minute quantities as a few milligrams of radium salts, it may be said that whole wagon-loads of diverse ores have to be submitted to a lengthy treatment in order to extract from them some minimal fragments. By discontinuing the various operations at a given stage the activity of the radium salt can be varied at will, according to the special purpose it is intended for, and a whole scale of different intensities can thus be readily produced. After what is called the 'gross treatment' of the ores the activity of the product will be 50 to 60

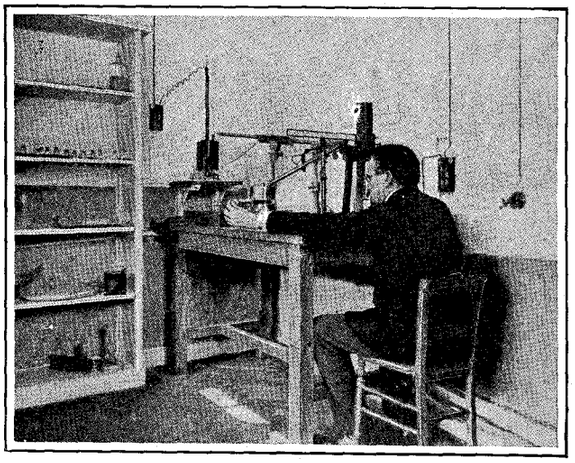


A FILTER-PRESS FOR SEPARATING URANIUM SALTS.

(taking the activity of uranium as unity), while the final operations will raise it to from 1,000 to 2,000,000.

"At a special radium-factory recently installed at Nogent-sur-Marne, the most varied ores are treated, and on their arrival are all taken to the crushers, where their further treatment varies according to the kind of material. The method described in the following applies more particularly to pitchblende, or rather to pitchblende residues as obtained in the manufacture of uranium—which are the most important of radium-holding materials. The 'gross treatment' is carried out in wooden tanks and cast-iron tanks provided with stirring-devices. Each ton of residue will require five tons of chemicals and fifty tons of rinsing-water. The residues contain sulfates of practically all metals, and, as radium sulfate is the least soluble of all, this property is utilized to separate it from the remaining sulfates by washing it alternately with alkali salts and water. These successive washings will remove each time the metal having the most soluble salts.

"As radium sulfate always remains at the bottom of the vessel, it is found there at the conclusion of the different operations (lasting about two and a half months), when one or two kilograms of impure radium bromid will be obtained from each ton of residue. The activity of this radium-holding salt hardly exceeds 50 to 60. Products of higher activity are obtained by 'fractionating'—namely, by submitting the mixture of salts to a series of successive crystallizations in pure water, and in water containing some hydro-



MEASURING THE RADIO-ACTIVITY OF THE PRODUCTS.

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bromic acid. The difference of solubility of the bromids of radium and barium respectively is thus utilized, with a view to separating them from one another. After dissolving the various bromids, the solution is saturated at a boiling temperature, and beautiful crystals are obtained on cooling. These crystals possess an activity five times greater than the originally dissolved salts, and by repeating the same operation over and over again, products of ever-increasing activity are obtained.

"While the first fractional operations are still carried out on a commercial basis, the more minute operations required to treat the products of higher activity are necessarily performed in the laboratory by skilled chemists. At the end of this difficult treatment only one to two milligrams of bromid are found to remain from each ton of original residues, but this minimal amount shows an activity two million times higher than metallic uranium."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY INDOORS

IT is a common idea among some amateurs, says J. H. Fentress in *The Electrician and Mechanic* (Boston, April), that wireless telegraphy is far too difficult for them to grasp. This he declares to be incorrect, as any one with a slight knowledge of the subject may, with a small apparatus, do some very clever experimenting indoors. How this may be accomplished he goes on to describe as follows:

"The transmitter is very simple, and consists of a small induction coil, made in the usual manner. A core consisting of a large number of iron wires is surrounded with glass or other insulating material, and over this are wound a few turns of No. 16 insulated copper wire. The secondary consists of many turns of No. 36 wire, wound over and insulated from the primary. The ends of the secondary are connected to two small brass balls, separated a very short distance from each other. When the current is broken in the primary, a spark occurs at this gap. An automatic break may be used in the primary, or the current may be broken by hand. In both cases, a condenser or Leyden jar should be bridged across the contact points. With such a coil, giving only one-eighth-inch spark, the author has obtained waves that could be detected in any part of the house. One side of the spark-gap should be connected to a single short, bare wire, which will serve as the antenna or aerial. The other side should be connected to a gas- or water-pipe in the same room or near by. This will give a free path to the earth.

"The receiver also is very simple. The microphone detector gives very good results. This consists of two carbon plates, sharpened to a knife edge, with a fairly large needle resting on them. One side is connected to the antenna, and the other side should be grounded, as with the transmitter. In shunt with the detector is a battery and a telephone-receiver. A rheostat should be used to regulate the current.

"This comprizes the apparatus. The transmitter may be in one room and the receiver in another, but a small spark at the transmitter will give out waves that will traverse the needle, causing it to cohere for an instant with the carbon, and thereby producing a click in the telephone-receiver.

"In this way messages may be sent all over the house, and the amateur will find this a good starting-point, if he wishes to learn something about wireless."

RED MEAT AND WHITE MEAT—Is there any difference between the food values of red and white meats? It used to be supposed that white meat was harmless in cases where red meat might be injurious, and that in general the red is much heartier food than the white. Largely as the result of the work of Offer and Rosenquist, published in 1899, this current view was modified, and it came to be generally accepted that from the analytical standpoint at least there was but little distinction. This belief, we are told by a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, March 21), has not been entirely in accord with the experience of those accustomed to treat such diseases as gout and nephritis. Says this paper:

"It has been pointed out that while Offer and Rosenquist's observations showed that as far as raw meat was concerned, the difference between the amounts of nitrogenous extractives and bases in the red and white varieties were so slight as to be practically negligible, it remained to be demonstrated that the process of cooking and the manner in which this was done did not alter the conditions. This question has been taken up by Adler, who presents the records of analyses of numerous meats both in the raw and cooked condition. While his results on raw meats correspond closely with those of the previous investigators, he found on comparing veal and beef that both frying and boiling caused the extractives of the former to be reduced to about one-fifth of their raw amounts, while with the beef the difference was unimportant. Analyses of other meats gave similar results, and he concludes that in the cooked condition there is a sufficient difference between extractive content of red and white meats, particularly beef and veal, to justify a distinction between the two. Cooking therefore seems to cause white meats to lose more of their extractives than is the case with red, and taking for granted a deleterious property on the part of the nitrogenous extractives, the clinical observation that in certain maladies red meats are injurious finds analytical confirmation."

CHEMISTRY OF EGYPTIAN MUMMIES

VALUABLE anatomical studies on mummified remains have been made at the Government School of Medicine at Cairo of recent years under the auspices of Prof. Elliot Smith. In the course of these studies, W. A. Schmidt has investigated mummified material of different epochs from the chemical and biological point of view, experimenting on mummies 6,000 years old, dating back to a period before embalming as practised in later times was known in the Nile valley. Says W. D. Halliburton, in a notice of this work in *Nature* (London, March 19):

"It is remarkable that, in spite of this lapse of time, organic materials, which of all others are liable to decay, should still manifest in the test-tube their characteristic reactions. The presence of solid and volatile fatty acids, proteins, and cholesterin, with traces of intact fat, was demonstrable. The high percentage of fatty acids leads the author to the conclusion that they originate, not wholly from fat, but mainly from the body proteins. The formation of adipocere in the muscles of corpses left in water or buried in damp soil was adduced by the French observers in their work at the morgue in Paris as evidence of the possible conversion of protein into fatty material. At the present time, however, the doctrine of the metabolic change of protein into fat is regarded with skepticism by most physiologists, in spite of the large amount of fatty-acid radicals in the protein molecule.

"The mummy protein, altho it retains the general characters of albuminous material, has lost those specific properties which enable us to distinguish that of human origin from that which is found in other parts of the animal kingdom. In other words, it no longer gives what is termed the 'biological reaction.' This is disappointing, altho it was doubtless expected. Mr. Schmidt also found that he could no longer detect hemoglobin, and the substance regarded as blood by previous observers was doubtless composed of colored gum and resin employed in embalming. In reference to the process of embalming itself, he was unable to find any soda; the so-called natrium bath really consisted of a solution of common salt.

"The old Egyptians simply pickled their corpses in brine, and the various balsams used were mere accessaries which could have exerted no real influence on the process of mummification. The real agent at work here was undoubtedly the extraordinarily dry climate of Egypt, and it is this also which has acted as a preservative of the organic material which can still be identified.

"The research reminds me of a small piece of work which was carried out by Dr. Otto Rosenheim . . . a few years ago. Small pieces of the carapace of a fossil Eurypterid were placed at his disposal by Sir E. Ray Lankester and Mr. Bather, of the Natural History Museum, and he was able to demonstrate in them the presence of chitin, their organic substratum. In this case one was dealing with prehistoric material compared with which an Egyptian mummy is quite recent. This kind of work appeals to the imagination, and one can only hope that if it is continued, still further light and interest will be thrown on the records of past ages."

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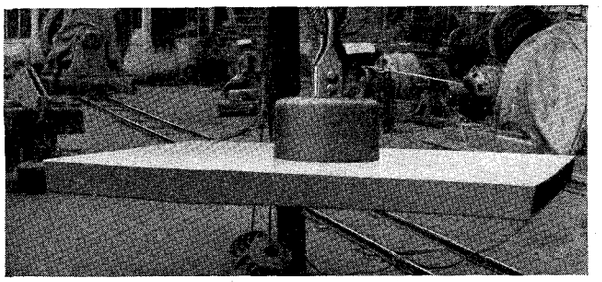
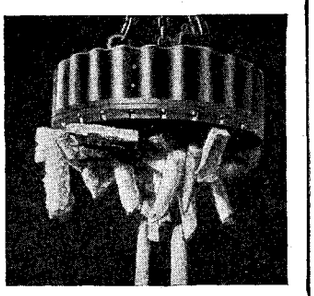
TEN-INCH CIRCULAR MAGNET LIFTING BOILER HEADS. CARNEGIE STEEL CO., DONORA.



ELECTROMAGNET IN A BELGIAN ELECTRICAL WORKS.



ELECTROMAGNET LIFTING JIGS. CARNEGIE STEEL CO., DONORA.

By courtesy of "The American Machinist."

IMPROVED MAGNETIC CRANES

THE successful employment of electromagnets during the past few years for lifting parts of machinery, finished and unfinished castings, rails, sheets, ingots, and pigs has been mentioned more than once in these columns. Recently great progress has been made in the application of such magnets in the crane industry, and some of the improvements introduced into large German, Belgian, and American factories are described in *The American Machinist* (New York, April 2) by Frank C. Perkins. Says this writer:

"An ingenious crane equipped with lifting-magnets has been placed in operation at the Georgs-Marienhütte in Osnabrück. At this German installation the magnets proved successful even while the machinery was worked to its utmost capacity. It was necessary to transport hot as well as cold ingots. When it is remembered that it is impossible to raise ingots of a temperature of over 750° F. with a magnet, the reason for a second lifting-appliance is evident. This consisted of tongs controlled from the operator's cab and furnishing two tons' lifting-power in addition to that of the magnet.

"While lifting-magnets are used in iron and steel plants, many engineers do not believe that a rational and cheap operation of them is possible. It is evident, however, that the loss of time in the ordinary working of electric cranes by means of chains is not taken fully into account. No time is lost in lifting by means of magnets, as they are lowered, receive their current, pick up the load and are raised again with a great saving of time over the chain method. The operation of detaching the load is equally quick and simple. Another interesting feature is, that the capacity of a lifting-magnet may be regulated at any time. It is, therefore, possible to raise a number of sheets together and then drop them singly. There is also advantage in placing ingots or other pieces directly side by side and without using supports. The general criticism has been made that electromagnets are not reliable and safe for lifting-purposes, for if the objects being transported strike against an obstruction, or if the current is interrupted, they may drop and endanger life and property."

Forms of German magnets for lifting-service with protective grippers or jaws are shown in the illustrations below. When the grippers are opened the magnet is lowered automatically to raise the objects desired; the grippers then close beneath the magnet so that the dropping of the rails, channel bars, or angles is out of the question. Says Mr. Perkins:

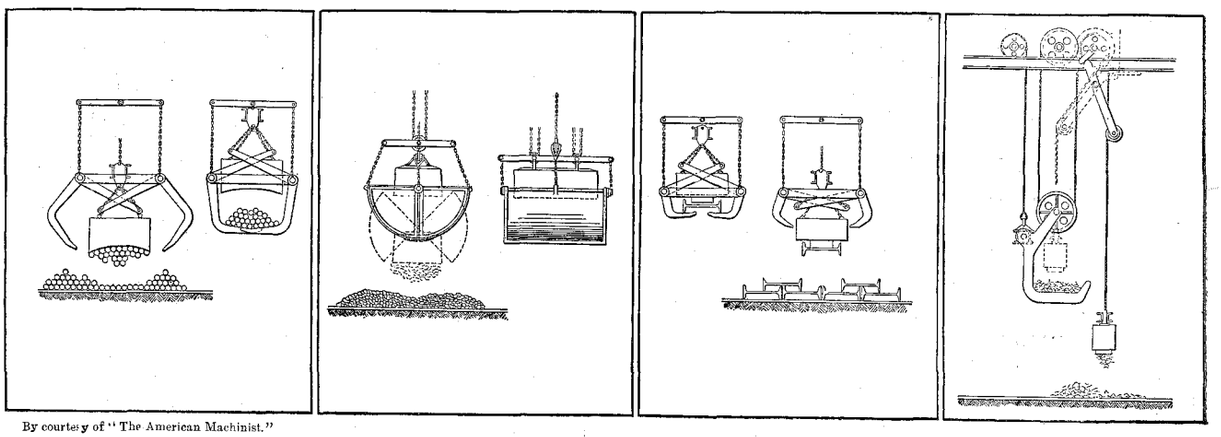
"It is maintained that these grippers, while serving as a protection, also effect a saving of current. When the magnet drops the objects into the grippers they continue the transportation of the material; thus the current is used only during the short period of lifting.

"For transporting rails, a crane-lifting magnet-system is in use at Lear, near Ruhrort. . . . There are two cranes, each having a span of 144 feet and fitted with two magnets. They transport rails and angles to the cars for loading, eight rails or more being raised and carried at a time. At this plant a series of tests were made to compare lifting-magnets with other transporting-appliances such as chains, curved arms, and other apparatus. It is maintained that the lifting-magnets gave the most favorable service; not only as to cost of operation, but reliability as well."

A MEDICAL DEFENSE OF TOBACCO

AN attack upon what is termed the "popular prejudice" against the cigaret and an attempt to discourage all antitobacco legislation, appears in the editorial columns of *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, March). Says the writer:

"The harmlessness of tobacco in moderation seems to be conceded by the great majority of physicians and it is difficult to account for the numerous statements to the contrary, particularly in the school physiologies. The popular prejudice against the cigaret is still more amazing in view of the absence of any proof



By courtesy of "The American Machinist."

WITH SAFETY-DEVICE. WITH SHELLS. WITH GRIPPER-JAWS. FOR ANGLES OR RAILS.

GERMAN LIFTING-MAGNETS.

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that it is harmful except to very immature boys. Of course excessive use of tobacco has well-defined symptoms, and there are a few people to whom a very limited indulgence is excess, but in the hundred of millions who use it in one form or another, there is astonishingly little evidence of injury.

"The usefulness of tobacco has received so little scientific attention that practically nothing is popularly known of this side of the question. Such a world-wide custom must serve some useful purpose, as it can be taken for granted that useless or harmful habits do not survive in any species of animal. It is our duty to find out what the benefit really is. The acute poisoning in those unaccustomed to it is so well described in the text-books as to need no comment; what is needed is knowledge of the effect of small amounts in those accustomed to it. The after-dinner cigar has been said to increase the flow of gastric secretion and hasten digestion, and yet that alleged fact has been vehemently denied and the reverse asserted. The real use of tobacco is in some obscure sedative effect upon the nervous system, particularly the higher cerebral cells, tho the effect of larger indulgence is exciting to the point of delirium.

"Mankind has instinctively found that it is comforting in some way which no one can describe, and womankind—much to the astonishment of the Northern races—is discovering the same fact."

Deprivation of tobacco, the writer goes on to say, is the severest punishment for a convict, and an army without it may become inefficient to the point of demoralization and defeat. Very likely the work of civilians is also dependent upon its effect, so that if the trade were destroyed civilization would suffer. The author admits that these will seem rather radical views to non-users of tobacco, but its enormous consumption, he asserts, permits no other opinion. He goes on:

"Indeed there is now and then a hint that the abstainers as a class do not sustain as heavy burdens as they could, nor as long as they could, if they had the assistance of tobacco. In the absence of exact data, these discussions are bootless, but such knowledge as we possess places the burden of proof upon those who claim that the drug is always harmful and never of use. The opposition to tobacco is wholly unaccountable—even the ethical statement that it is the first step to the saloon and brothel, is disproved by those who have not taken those steps. The outcry against tea and coffee is readily understood, for most of it comes from those who have an alleged substitute to sell for these essentials of modern life.

"The effect of tobacco upon nearly grown boys has always been assumed to be harmful, and the majority of physicians would doubtless advise abstinence until full maturity. It is rather startling, then, to learn that Dr. George L. Meylan, physical director of Columbia University, has found that the students who use tobacco are taller, heavier, and stronger than the abstainers, and that the difference is more than would be accounted for by the slightly greater age of the former. It may not prove that the drug has been beneficial, but it does prove that we were wrong in assuming that boys were stunted by its use. The investigations of recent years have shattered a great many medical opinions of great age, and this seems to be another instance. What a comment it all is upon our very human propensity to form theories before we hear the facts. Hereafter let all theorists present their facts first and let the anti-cigaret laws wait until it is proved they are needed. At present they create ridicule and contempt of law, for they can not be enforced."

DANGEROUS STREET-CROSSINGS—That the perils of crossing the streets in cities where motor-traffic is becoming predominant are increasing very seriously is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 7). He says:

"'Knocked down by a motor' . . . is becoming a common heading of newspaper paragraphs, and it seems to us that the people on foot have a right to claim some further protection against accident than is provided for them by the acuteness of their senses and their own alertness, especially as there are wayfarers who have not the faculty of taking things at the right time or of successfully steering clear of two streams of motor-traffic proceeding in opposite directions. Moreover, the absent-minded are entitled to some consideration. The tooting of the horn is, as a rule, not far short of being simultaneous with the approach almost to touching-point of the swiftly moving motor. . . . Individuals who were not previously nervous are rapidly becoming so when the crossing of a street amounts almost to a rush across a busy railway junction. The right of the pedestrian to the road is gradually being wrested from him and certainly most motor-drivers have little respect for him. This right must not be yielded and the conductors of motor-traffic on the roads must be made to learn that pedestrians have as much claim to the use of the road as they have. What we think should be done, now that the old relatively slow horse-traffic is being so rapidly ousted by motor-vehicles, is that more 'islands' should be placed in the main streets. Such refuges at least enable the pedestrian to keep an eye on one stream of traffic at a time. But it is next to impossible to calculate upon the safe chances of passing through two lines of fast motor-traffic going in opposite directions. We think therefore that the public should be assisted in this matter and that more 'islands' should be placed in the streets. We commend the suggestion to the police and the street authorities, as we are convinced that the risks of crossing the busy streets, which are very rapidly increasing, would be considerably reduced if the traffic could be divided, at shorter intervals than is now the case, into distinct up-and-down lines."

PHENOMENA PECULIAR TO LIFE

A DISCUSSION of the old question of life and the phenomena supposed to be peculiar to it is suggested to a reviewer in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 7) by a recent German discovery. The old idea that certain processes in living beings are beyond, or even opposed to, the ordinary laws of physics and chemistry, has been greatly modified of late, until many biologists assert unqualifiedly that there is absolutely no disagreement. The discovery just mentioned relates to one of these phenomena—that of intestinal absorption—which has now been found to correspond in all respects to the ordinary passage of solutions through membranes, instead of presenting anomalies, as has always been supposed. The author, while granting that the chemistry of living organisms is the same as any other chemistry, is not willing, however, to acknowledge that there are no purely "vital" phenomena. He says:

"Intestinal absorption has been regarded as a peculiarly 'vital' phenomenon, because the living membrane allows a salt solution to pass through it in one direction, namely, toward the blood-vessels, but not in the other; while in ordinary experiments membranes allow dissolved substances to pass indifferently both ways, the direction and velocity of diffusion depending only on the degree of concentration of the solution on one side or the other. This difference disappears, it is said, when the intestinal membrane is altered by a poison, such as sodium fluorid or Fowler's solution of arsenic, which kills the epithelial cells. It had been thought possible to demonstrate thus that the difference of permeability of the membrane in the two directions depends on a 'vital' property of this membrane.

"Now H. J. Hamburg has demonstrated, before the Physiological Congress at Heidelberg, that this difference of permeability depends simply on the physical constitution of the membrane, since when it has been dead for several days, or is killed by heating to 100°, it behaves in the same way as when alive.

"The process, in fact, is a purely physical one, apparently depending on the fact that the mucous membrane may be considered as the result of combining two different membranes, the mucous layer proper and the muscular layer. The author has shown that artificial membranes, formed, for example, by combining a layer of parchment-paper with one of collodion or of chromated gelatin, behave in the same way; they allow soluble substances to pass in one direction, but not in the other.

"Thus, once again, a so-called 'vital' phenomenon has been made to take its place among those of physical chemistry. This, in fact, is the aim of biologic science—to establish the mechanical and physical meaning of the phenomena of which the living organism is the seat. This aim has been realized with partial success in the course of the last few centuries. We have known, since Lavoisier's time, that vital heat is due to a real form of combustion, which does not differ essentially from chemical combustions. We know that in the case of the living muscle, as in all heat-motors,

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the production of work is accompanied by the disappearance of a proportional number of heat-units. Beyond doubt the physics, chemistry, and mechanics of processes going on within the cell or the living tissues are in all respects similar to the physics, chemistry, and mechanics of the laboratories and of our industries.

"But altho each of the vital, or organic, phenomena finds its place in the system of physical chemistry, it does not follow that the idea of 'life' must become enfeebled and disappear from our vocabulary as representing a useless and superannuated notion. From certain of the vital phenomena, and especially from their combination, stands out a character of finality; a controlling and systematizing idea organizes all the energies of the living organism and directs them toward one end, which is the conservation of the individual and the species. Owing to these characteristics, life is on a higher plane than mere matter. Should we be disturbed because some biologists assert that they see no such characteristics? There are realities beyond those that form a precipitate at the bottom of a test-tube or that weigh down a balance of precision. And when a student claims to be able to grasp the universality of beings and things by looking through a microscope, no matter how powerful, is he not himself worthy of some curious scrutiny?" —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SUBMARINE FISHING-BOAT

A SUBMARINE to serve the arts of peace instead of war has just been constructed in France. It is for use in the Mediterranean sponge-fisheries and owes its inception to a French clergyman living in Tunis. Capt. Sauvaire Jourdan, of the French navy, writes thus about it in *La Nature* (Paris, March 7):

"The sponge-fishery is carried on in several parts of the world, and notably along the coast of Tunis in the neighborhood of Sfax.

"For the last few years diving-outfits have replaced in part the free divers that have been accustomed to gather the precious zoophyte, at considerable depths, to the great injury of their lungs and of their health. . . . The diving-dress has evident advantages in this occupation. It is expensive, however, and necessitates complicated apparatus which make its use prohibitive for the poor creatures from whom the ranks of the sponge-fishers are generally recruited.

"A vicar-general of the diocese of Carthage, the Abbé Raoul, who has become interested in this industry and has made a thorough study of it, conceived, several years ago, the idea of applying to it some of the improvements in submarine navigation that have been made recently. He even built, if I am not mistaken, with rudimentary materials, a sort of submarine, whose workings, imperfect tho they were, encouraged a society formed at Biserta under his auspices to give to the Société des Forges et Chantiers a contract for the construction of a real submarine vessel specially designed for use in the sponge-fisheries. The vessel in question, built from the designs of Naval Constructor Rimbaud, is now finished, and has just undergone very satisfactory resistance tests at Toulon.

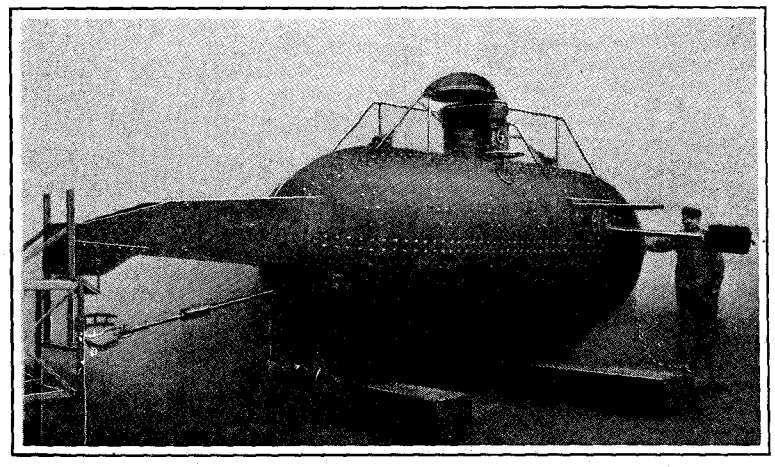
"Abbé Raoul's submarine, whose aim is quite pacific, is infinitely less complicated and smaller than its great military brothers. Its displacement in salt water is only 8,660 kilograms [about 9½ tons]. . . . It is 5 meters [16½ feet] long by 1.6 [5¼ feet] in diameter, and will hold two men. Its form in general is cylindrical with spherical ends. A single opening, surmounted by a cupola, gives access to the interior. This is closed hermetically by a lid operated both from the inside and the outside. A steel railing enables a man to stand on the hull when it is above water.

"The means of immersion of the fishing submarine are three tanks of water containing altogether 560 liters [140 gallons]. Two of these hold 500 liters [125 gallons] and serve to counterbalance the greater part of the flotation. They are filled directly from the sea and are emptied, when desired, by a hand-pump. The third tank, containing only 60 liters [15 gallons] is placed in the center. It is filled like the others, and is emptied by means of comprest air furnished by two reservoirs where the air is stored under a pressure of 150 kilograms [330 pounds]. By the use of this third supply of water-ballast, small movements of immersion or emergence are effected. A leaden safety weight of 650 kilograms [1,430 pounds] attached to the bottom of the vessel, may be released in case of necessity, causing the boat to rise rapidly.

"The vessel is propelled with two oars of steel, similar to those adopted by the engineer Goubet for his small submarines. These oars are fitted with slats which open when they are moved through the water in one direction and close in the other. They pass through the hull by means of a tight spherical joint like those used for the torpedo-tubes of large war-vessels.

"The Abbé Raoul has placed under the keel of his boat a wheel on which he expects it to roll under the impulse of its oars when it rests on the flat, hard, sandy bottoms that abound in the waters where the fishery is carried on.

"It is possible, in fact, by proper adjustment of the central tank of water-ballast, to make the pressure of the boat on the bottom almost nothing; and in these conditions it may be possible to propel it with the oars. . . . It is hoped, by this method, that it will not be necessary to leave the bottom, and consequently to use up the store of comprest air, whenever a change of locality is desired. The Abbé's first submarine was provided with a wheel of this kind, and he assures us that it worked very well.



SUBMARINE FOR THE TUNISIAN SPONGE-FISHERIES.

"The fishing-apparatus consists solely of a rod projecting from the bow of the submarine through a spherical joint permitting it to move in all directions. This rod bears at its end a pair of cutting pliers that detach the sponge, hold it, and deposit it, under the direction of the fisherman within, in a kind of basket suspended just above it from a steel arm that looks something like a bowsprit.

"The sea bottom, on which the cutter is to operate, is lighted by a cluster of electric lamps with a reflector suspended from the 'bowsprit.' The fishermen observe operations through a window in the hull. The electricity is furnished, for both exterior and interior illumination, by a storage battery. A telephone communicates with the surface of the sea.

"A leaden ball, suspended by a steel wire, serves as an anchor. It may be seen that this invention of the Abbé Raoul . . . appears to be eminently practical and able to render excellent service. We may expect still further applications of this interesting idea." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRUSTING IN THE DOCTOR—"All the apparatus of mystery, external and internal, have been dropt by the physician, as he advanced in real knowledge," says *American Medicine* (Philadelphia). "There still remains, however, a definite tendency to consider it better for the patient that he should not know too much about his ailment or about the treatment of it. It is true that the writing of prescriptions in Latin is not maintained entirely for the sake of the supposed secrecy which it secures, but this is still one of the main reasons. Patients, as a rule, even when some confidence is extended to them in regard to the details of their illness, are usually not told much about the method by which the physician hopes to secure the amelioration of symptoms and the ultimate cure of the disease. There is a large group of modern physicians who consider it quite inadvisable to extend any such confidence to patients, since, as a rule, the appeal to a patient's reason has not so much good effect on him as the appeal to his faith and confidence in his physician has in securing the more indefinite mental effect which is an important factor in therapeutics. There are many physicians who, when ill themselves, prefer not to know the exact details of their treatment, but choose to leave these to the attending physicians without confiding in them."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA

EDUCATION is gradually taking the place of evangelism in the movement of the forces making for Christian civilization in the East and the Far East, writes the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, from Bombay. In his letter to the New York *Evening Post* (April 4) the president of Western Reserve University interprets the changes now going on in the method of missionary work in India as "a movement from formal Christianity to essential Christianity." It is not to be understood that evangelism has wholly ceased. Street preaching is still to be heard in every great city. In certain parts of India, he writes, "the American Methodist missionaries are carrying on great, and greatly successful, evangelistic missions—a form of service to which the Methodist policy lends itself with peculiar effectiveness." But in general the emphasis has shifted toward educational work. We read:

"This educational work is comprehensive. It includes both primary schools and colleges. It represents, in the content of its curriculum, the larger share of the same studies—omitting Latin and Greek, French and German—which would be found in similar schools in America. It gives a specially large place to the English language and literature. The methods, too, are not unlike those which obtain in the institutions at home. The instruction of the class-room is not dissimilar from that which the students in Phillips Exeter Academy or Dartmouth College receive, excepting that the recitation fills a less, and the lecture a more, important part.

"The question immediately arises, what justification have the mission boards for using funds primarily given to evangelize the pagan nations in giving an education to the ordinary type, in preparing students to pass the B.A. or the M.A. examinations of the University of Calcutta or of Allahabad? For the work which not a few teachers in the Christian colleges of India are doing is essentially the work of preparing Hindu, Mohammedan, and Christian students to pass examinations at one of the five universities of India. The question is one which these missionary teachers themselves ask themselves, and it is one which the American people, founders of missionary movements, will come more and more to ask themselves.

"The answer is not difficult. The atmosphere of the Christian college at Lahore, Allahabad, and elsewhere is Christian. The tone of academic life is Christian. The influence of the character and conduct of teachers is Christian. Of course, it is the barest commonplace to make such statements. The value of such impressions is great in the formation of the character of students. Furthermore, certain distinctly Christian exercises or teachings are given which all men are requested to attend. The daily chapel service is emphasized, and also many, if not all, students are required to take courses in the Bible.

"But besides these two elements, in the teaching of many subjects, as for instance English literature, a teacher is able to distinguish and to impress Christian truths. Intimations thus incidentally given may often prove to be as valuable as more formal tuition."

It is of primary importance, this Christian educator thinks, "that Christianity should make a distinct appeal to non-Christian peoples as a religion in which truth, and truth, too, orderly arranged, has a large place." He specifies:

"Christianity should be recognized as a religion which addresses itself to the reason as well as to the heart, and the will of the individual and of the race. A very grave misfortune it would be for Christianity to favor ignorance or to promote the acceptance of beliefs without regard to their intellectual content. Christian propagandism must, therefore, establish and endow the college. The change of emphasis is one of which the roots strike down deep into the methods and motives of religion.

"The change of emphasis, too, is not confined to general or to liberal education; the place which medical education has filled and is filling. To describe this work, as to see it, causes one to understand more fully why Christ came as a physician as well as a teacher. Practically all that medical science means in the Massachusetts General in Boston, or the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, or Lakeside in Cleveland, is interpreted and applied in Dr. Swan's hospital in Canton and the Severance Hospital in Seoul. The religion of Christ has come to be preached and to be believed as it has been practised in surgeons' operating-rooms and by the bedside of plague-smitten patients. 'Medical work,' 'charge of hospital and work for plague relief,' 'teacher and physician for Woodstock school,' 'superintendence of nursing,' are some of the descriptions given of the work of the missionaries of one American church among one people."

RUSSIAN JEWS AS ANARCHISTS

THE Jewish papers deplore the recent anarchic outbreaks in New York and Chicago of two members of the Jewish race, and show apprehensions of a reaction against immigration. *The American Israelite* (Chicago) fears that the act of Silverstein in attempting to throw a bomb among the police in Union Square "will be used by our enemies to inflame the prejudice of unthinking people against Jews as a class and more particularly against Russians." *The American Hebrew* (New York) also sees "the whole movement of innocent and opprest Russian Jews" to be "jeopardized by the acts of two fanatics." The editor of this journal inquires more particularly into the reasons why Russian Jews have come to be enemies of social order. He says:

"From time immemorial Jews have been peaceably disposed; have indeed suffered their wrongs with too much humility. How comes it then that having here rights which they have never had before, standing in equality with all mankind, they run so counter to all the traditions and instincts of their people as to do these bloody deeds which appal the whole nation? The answer is to be found not here, but in Russia, and where the cause is, there, too, if anywhere, must the remedy be. The Government of Russia is a deliberate nursery of crime. Prince Urusoff has said it both in the Douma and in his Memoirs. Others have said it, and the evidence is so conclusive as to be damning. When murder is carefully planned by the authorities whose function it is to keep order, when men know that they and their dear ones and their property are marked for destruction by the governing powers, it is not strange that their attitude toward government, however peaceably disposed they may have been, undergoes a change. The wonder is not that there are Russian Jewish Anarchists—the wonder is that there are not more.

"It will be argued, tho, that while violence is understandable in Russia, the Russian Jew should know that here there is no room for such conduct. True, he should know, and it should be our constant effort to teach him. But we should know that a man whose mind has been unbalanced by the misdeeds of which he has been the victim can not be expected to return to normal conditions instantly he is removed from the environment which caused his undoing. Bomb-throwing Anarchists are public enemies who should be treated with short shrift. But this is dealing with a mere symptom and allowing the deep-rooted cause to remain untouched. The Government of Russia is the real enemy of law and order throughout the world. The misdeeds of that Government, its denial of human rights, its perversion of the functions of government, its alliance with thugs and murderers, and its general unfitness to be tolerated upon the face of the earth—these are the prolific sources of anarchy. When the nations of the earth shall recognize this, when they shall refuse to make treaties or hold relationship with this corrupt and murderous conspiracy, when they shall ostracize as unfit for human association this vile and wicked Power, a long step forward will have been taken toward the destruction of anarchy everywhere. Meanwhile, the inaction of the nations has been the sowing of the wind—the harvest is, as ever, the whirlwind."

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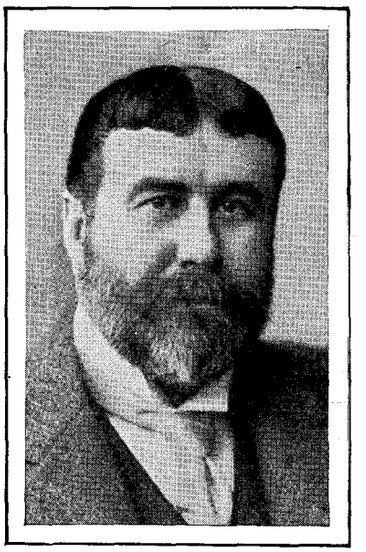
THE MYSTERY OF TRINITY CHURCH



RICHARD DELAFIELD.

TRINITY CHURCH, New York, presents a mystery of almost more than Oriental depth and calm. As a landholder in the metropolis its fortune is estimated anywhere from $39,000,000 to $100,000,000. "Ostensibly the property belongs to the church, and the church is composed of the communicants thereof," says Mr. Charles Edward Russell in *The Broadway Magazine* (April), but the actual facts of the holding and administration of this vast property, second only to that of the Astors, are carefully shrouded. The writer, who disclaims the title of muck-raker in setting forth the story, observes:

"Ostensibly the property is administered as a trust by certain officers acting in behalf of the communicants. For ninety-three years no such officer has made of his stewardship any accounting to those for whom he has acted; for ninety-three years none of the owners of this vast property, other than the administrators, has been able, as a body, to learn the simplest fact about it. Nobody, communicant or otherwise, beyond the few vestrymen, . . . knows to-day actually or approximately how great is the income thus strangely controlled, nor how that income is spent, nor by whom. The bishop and the diocesan convention, which is the supreme authority in local affairs, are as helpless about these matters as the poorest tenant of Trinity property. Even so resolute and active a shepherd as Bishop Potter would be foiled if he undertook to supervise the operations of this part of his flock."

The history of the Trinity estate is one of the fairy-tales of the "unearned increment." Its holdings started with the two farms bought by an English governor, one of Annetje Jans Bogardus and one of her father, old Jans. The first Trinity Church was built in 1696, chartered under its present name the following year, and in 1704 endowed by Queen Anne with the two farms bought by Governor Lovelace. For a time Trinity is said to have given away parcels of property "to various charitable and public enterprises, to education and religion, until she has given away her water-front and many other good things." But increasing population is seen to increase land values and Trinity ceased giving away property and began to rent it. Mr. Russell gives this account of the Trinity leases:

COL. WILLIAM JAY,

Occupying the whip seat. He is clerk of Trinity Church, New York. Messrs. Randolph, Jay, and Delafield are members of Trinity's Standing Committee.

"Trinity owned the lot, she almost never built upon it. The lease was for a term of years, twenty-one, thirty-nine, forty-nine, or something like that, and the lessee, very commonly, erected his dwelling.

"When the lease expired Trinity usually declined to renew it and thus for a nominal sum, or for nothing, acquired the tenant's building. For the lease having expired and not being renewable, the lessee had no choice but to remove his building or leave it in Trinity's possession. Some instances are recorded wherein the indignant tenant tore down his house, and, brick by brick, threw it upon the rubbish-heap rather than see it pass to Trinity, but such cases were rare. As a rule the building was either given outright to Trinity or sold for a trifle more than its value as junk. Naturally the property thus acquired for little or nothing Trinity proceeded to rent at fair to excellent prices."

Queen Anne, it is said, conferred the two old Dutch farms upon "the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in Communion of the Protestant Church of England." So the title stood, Mr. Russell shows, until 1778, when by legislation it was changed to "the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York." In 1814, by some means that no one may discover, the State legislature was induced to allow the transformation of the title to "The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church in the City of New York." Legal authorities have questioned the constitutionality of the act. Up to this time, says the writer of the article, "Trinity, as the virtual trustee of the property, had made detailed and annual reports of her management of it; she had made known to its owners the exact condition of her trust."

EDMUND D. RANDOLPH.

He continues:

"The same law of 1814 that secured her in the possession of what remained of Queen Anne's grant relieved the corporation from the obligation to make any inventory and account except after the acquisition of additional property. This seems to have been construed as obviating all reports of a public or semipublic nature; from this time on it has never been possible for any person outside of the vestry to gather any information as to the business of Trinity; but withdrawn behind an impenetrable veil of secrecy, the management, for almost a century, has been responsible to no human authority but itself."

The seat of authority in the conduct of Trinity Corporation, the writer points out, "is the Standing Committee of the vestry, and this committee, consisting of the controller, the clerk, and six vestrymen, seems never to change except by reason of the death of a member." We read further:

"The Standing Committee is constituted by and from the vestry, and the vestry is elected

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yearly on Easter Tuesday. Therefore you might think that after all the source of authority must lie in the body of the church, after all the government is representative and not autocratic.

"But elected by whom?

"Not by the communicants, certainly; there are 7,271 of these, and it is not pretended that more than a very small percentage of these ever vote.

"Who are they? I don't know.

"There is a list of voters made up yearly and submitted to the rector; some persons vote. That is all any outsider knows. It appears that at one election twenty-three votes were cast for the twenty vestrymen and the two wardens; but there is no indication as to the identity of the twenty-third voter. Not even the power of the legislature of New York could discover who actually constituted the voting body; but the legislature did learn that on one particular occasion the bishop of the diocese had been refused a sight of the voting list.

"The twenty vestrymen and the two wardens having been elected (or reelected) and the standing committee having been appointed (or reappointed) the affair is concluded for the year as far as the unknown voting body is concerned and so far as the vestry is concerned. For of all the strange features of this strange business the strangest is that the vestrymen (outside of the Standing Committee) seem to know nothing about it. They seem to have almost nothing to do with the management of the property.

"The Standing Committee reports to the vestry about other matters than the mystery, but the vestrymen that are not on the Standing Committee do not see the books and they seem quite as ignorant as any communicant regarding the real business and the real condition of the corporation.

"The real command is centered exclusively in the Standing Committee and of the Standing Committee there seem to be about three men that know the inner secrets of the corporation. So I am told it has been ever. The present Standing Committee consists of the controller, the clerk, Edmund D. Randolph, John T. Lockman, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, Nicholas F. Palmer, Francis S. Bangs. The controller is Hermann H. Cammann; the clerk is Col. William Jay. All of these are men of high standing in the city of New York."

FAILURE OF UNIVERSITIES IN MORAL LEADERSHIP

THE failure of the universities in moral leadership is pointed out by a vigorous writer whose words have frequently been quoted in these pages. He charges that "they have furnished the leaders of the great predatory enterprises, they have furnished the stock-gamblers and market-manipulators, and they have not denied to these social pests academic recognition and fellowship." The writer of these words, the Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., of Salem, Mass., recalls a recent address of Prof. William James in which he deplored the possibility that the future historian would be obliged to record that "by the middle of the twentieth century the higher institutions of learning had lost all influence over public opinion in the United States" and that the people at large resorted to "the guidance of certain private literary adventures, commonly designated in the market by the affectionate name of ten-cent magazines." The historian of to-day, Dr. Berle asserts, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, April), "is able to affirm that the premier influence in the American mind is no longer that which springs from the universities and colleges, in spite of the enormous increase of their endowments and students. He is able to say that in the last fifteen years no single cherished American institution has lost much more in the public esteem than the university." The reason for this, it is pointed out, is to be found in "the increasing natural alliance between the malefactors of great wealth so-called and their criminal associates and the universities of almost every name and kind throughout the land, except those under public direction and control." He goes on:

"The almost continuous story of crime among the very wealthy men of the great corporate and other organizations of the country discloses also that these names are also those which figure largely and most frequently in some form of endowment and giving to the great colleges of the land. In this way Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and others are at this moment using money which is known to have been amassed by thieves robbing in some instances the widows and the orphans. Some of these foundations actually bear the names of the thieves who thus sought to divide the proceeds with alma mater, and who, till they were discovered, were *persona grata* in all that was loveliest and best in the official university life. These are names we used to see at the official and social assemblages as among the men the university delighted to honor and put forth as the representative product of the college,—'sons of the college who had done well,' as a professor of Christian morals felicitously put it on one occasion. Since these 'sons of the college who have done well' have been discovered to be among the most expert and abandoned criminals in the land, has the college hastened to disown her sons who had not only not done well but ill? No, indeed; she has serenely kept close to her other sons of great wealth who have not yet been discovered, and has deplored 'savage attacks upon capital' and other frightful depredations against society. To this, however, one very notable and striking exception must be recorded. President Hyde, of Bowdoin, did bring to the attention of the undergraduates at that college the fact that a great criminal and exploiter had been a student there, and warned his young men against a similar career. A wonderful and marvelous exception to the rule."

The alliance of the criminal rich with the universities is not accidental, declares Dr. Berle. "The university itself has become a financial institution with a huge capital and with a huge fund which must be made and kept productive." It is easy to see, he thinks, "how the paramount influence in the university readily becomes a financial influence, and that the habit of deference to expert financial opinion . . . soon becomes the university habit."

When competition becomes stronger, "and the universities enter, as they have entered, upon one of the fiercest contests ever known, namely, for size and endowment and equipment, and millions are needed, to whom shall they go but to the millionaire exponents of high finance?" Such a course has led, as Dr. Berle shows, to such bedfellows as these:

"We have seen that men honored in church and university and academic council have exhibited a character status which differs in no way, except in degree, from that of the common thieves and burglars who fill the common jails. Some of them have had the strength of mind to get themselves out of the world, to the world's betterment. But their beneficiaries—the men who fêted and dined and wined and honored them, and ate their dinners, and honored them with degrees—they are still in the universities, and they still stand as sponsors for the intellectual leadership of American youth. Can this continue? Obviously not. Nothing but the most absurd discrediting of the simplest abilities of the average man can hope that such an institution can have much influence with the public mind; while, as for 'raising the tone of democracy,' such a suggestion simply fills the air with laughter. Who shall it be that shall raise the tone of democracy—the Harvard Hydes, the Yale Depews, or the Princeton Alexanders?

"The apologist may come forward at this point, and say that the universities have no supernatural means of knowing who is honest and who is dishonest. Certainly not. But it seems they have no better powers of observation and judgment than the common mass of men either. It is their very specialty which is impeached, namely, to discern the tendencies and influences which are at work among men, and to guide the less illuminated multitude in the pathway of sound discrimination. Professor James says that 'the best claim which a college education can possibly make on your respect, the best thing it can aspire to accomplish for you is this: *that it should help you to know a good man when you see him.*' The italics are his own. But have the universities shown any particular prescience in this respect? Have they known the good men of high finance from the bad men? Why then are so many of the most discredited names linked to university foundations and lectureships and other university functions and privileges? If Professor James is right, the universities have failed at the very heart to do the thing which he thinks is the one thing they should enable men to do. But they have not only failed in this, but they have given the high seats of honor to the corruptors and thieves who happened to be rich."

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LETTERS AND ART

NEGLECTED IRISH WRITERS

SO much has been written about the Irish literary revival that one imagines Ireland a land of vigorous and enthusiastic readers. Such, it appears, is not the case. The Irish are not a reading people, says one of them, Mrs. Katharine Tynan-Hinkson, and, furthermore, the English will not read Irish books. Hence, tho the Irish race produces the young writer in whom hope springs eternal, "he comes with zest to his book, oblivious of the fact that the way is strewn with the dead Irish writers who have gone under because no one would read them." The fact that Dublin has its publishers and book-sellers does not alter the case, we are told, for Dublin is really an English city "in which the well-to-do classes who would be book-buyers are of English blood, altho long settled in Ireland, or of the mixt races." Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson mentions in *The Catholic World* (New York, April) some interesting temperamental qualities of race that account for the non-appreciation of the Irish writer. Thus:

"As a matter of fact, the Irish are not a reading people. They are too restless to be readers, too fond of talking and story-telling, too desirous of the sympathy of eye to eye and smile to smile to sit down and receive impressions from the miles of printed matter in a book. You have but to see a couple or group of men meet in an Irish street. Each one is charged with good stories, which he delivers and receives amid such laughter as one never hears or sees this side of the Channel. I have heard more humor pass round an Irish dinner-table in one evening than would stock *Punch* for a year. I have heard wonderful tales told in an Irish drawing-room, tales of romance and adventure, of heroism and sorrow. But the teller could never put them down; if you were to ask for even a repetition of them, they could not be repeated. If the story-teller were amiable enough to attempt it, you would get something with all the life and sparkle gone from it; the prospect of the story ever finding its way into print would make the spirit of it fly away in terror. They are a people for the oral, not for the written literature over there. . . . . .

"They do not in the least know when they possess a genius. There is Mr. W. B. Yeats, who is in the line of succession to Keats and Shelley. Mr. Yeats has never been held in honor in his own country. He is not held in honor to-day. I have only once seen a book of his in an Irish house, and that was the house of an Irish writer, who is, of course, above all the things I have been saying.

"I remember long ago, when W. B. Yeats's 'Wanderings of Oisin' (he calls it 'Usheen' now) was published, I had the book, and a reviewer on the leading Dublin daily took it up when he was visiting me. 'This fellow is too sure of himself, and I'm going to slate him,' he said. And slate him accordingly he did.

"I remembered this more than a dozen years later, when I was in Dublin at the time 'The Countess Kathleen' was first produced as a stage-play. Every one I met was belittling it and praising Mr. Edward Martyn's 'Heather Field' at its expense. Now I think a deal of this was due to the fact that they knew or suspected that Yeats was as far above Martyn intellectually as it is possible to imagine. 'Sir,' said Dr. Johnson, 'the Irish are a fair people; they do not praise each other.' I would expand this saying from a closer knowledge than the Doctor possest. They praise the little achievement; in proportion as achievement is good they ignore or belittle it."

The writer quotes a young Irishman who once said to her: "Do you know, I never care to read a book written by any one I know." She adds her belief that the remark represents "a common characteristic of the Irish people." They are pious to their dead writers, she admits, and are still talking of the men of '48, among whom John Mitchell, in her view, was the only one who was a "born literary man." The writers of to-day are being crusht out unless they get sufficient hearing in England to earn a living, and "for certain serious Irish novels, it is quite natural that there should not be English readers." The writer mentions what she thinks "the most flagrant example of a neglected book which ought to have brought its author fortune and renown":

MR. J. B. YEATS'S IDEA OF ART IN IRELAND.

Mr. Yeats is father of the Irish poet W. B. Yeats, and thus confirms Mrs. Hinkson who accuses the Irish of praising the little achievement, but declares that "in proportion as achievement is good they ignore or belittle it." Irish authors are failures mainly because the Irish will not read their books.

"There was published a few years ago an Irish historical novel of the first rank—in fact, in my opinion, the finest historical novel that has yet been produced in Ireland—'Croppies Lie Down,' by William Buckley. This is a most extraordinary book. It is a novel of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. It has all the great qualities of tragedy, pity, passion, rage, scorn, love, hatred; and with all that it has deliberation, sanity, and justice. It moves with the most irresistible force. I read it a hard-gallop, my pulses keeping pace to the breathless narrative. I freely confess that I could not sleep at night after reading it. Here is a great canvas, full of figures, each one painted by the hand of a master. *Heathcote*, the English soldier, *Irene Neville*, the poor, sweet, innocent, weak heroine, *Gash*, the spy, *Harrigan*, the villain and renegade, the ladies of the ascendancy party, *Castlereagh*, the leaders of the Rebellion, the yeomen, even *George the Third* himself, leave each a memorable impression. The book is bloody from end to end with the colors of that bloody time. The screaming of women, who have suffered the last wrong, follow you long after you have closed the pages. The horror of the floggings at the triangles, the half-hangings, the pitch-cappings, the merciless inhumanity, that spared neither age nor infancy, that took no account of sex or helplessness, make the book a shambles. But then it is truth, and truth does not spare the susceptibilities. If it had not great humane qualities it would be intolerable."

Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson mentions Irish writers who will probably be heard of for the first time by many. Frank Mathew, who has now ceased to write, is the author of novels "which ought to be held in high honor in Ireland, and to have won for their author the consideration of all those who care for what is excellent in literature." His books are "The Wood of Bramble," "Love of Comrades," "The Spanish Wine." Grace Rhys is mentioned, whose trilogy of Irish novels, "Mary Dominic," "The Wooing of Sheila," "The Prince of Lisnover," are "books of a remarkable

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quality." We read of Julia Crottie, who is "that very rare thing, an Irish realist." Had she been Scotch, the writer observes, her two books, "Neighbors" and "The Other Land," would have been known to the English-speaking or English-reading world which so well knows George Douglas's "The House of the Green Shutters." With the latter, "her book has something in common, altho the gloom and bitterness in her are lightened by poetry and roman-

PROF. LEONARD B. M'WHOOD,

Who is leading a vigorous modern movement to introduce the study of music in its "cultural" aspects in all the colleges and universities.

tic vision." There are also such less neglected writers as Emily Lawless, Jane Barlow, Rosa Milholland, and Hannah Lynch. "All the long list is, in reality, a list of failures—failures in the vulgar sense that the books bring the authors little or no money; but failures also in the poignant sense that they bring them no readers."

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGE

THE collegiate study of music has advanced so far in very recent years that "approximately one-half the colleges in the country consider the study of music sufficiently valuable to receive recognition in the curriculum." This statement is based upon investigations made by Prof. Leonard B. McWhood, of Columbia University, as chairman of a committee which endeavors to secure the adoption of education in music in educational institutions of all grades. The beginning has been made with the colleges, on the idea that the college is the key to the situation. "If the college gives adequate instruction in music, counting toward its degrees and for entrance," observes Professor McWhood, in *The Musician* (Boston, April), "it will become imperative for secondary schools and, in turn, schools of lower grade to give similar instruction." The committee above mentioned was appointed by the Eastern Educational Music Conference (an association of collegiate teachers of music with selected secondary teachers of music, in the New England and Middle Atlantic States), to gather statistics concerning the present status of collegiate instruction in music, with a view to its extension and improvement. From one hundred and twenty-three institutions facts were ascertained which are tabulated thus:

	In the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.	In the remainder of the country.	Total.
Colleges granting credit in music, both for entrance and toward a degree.....	12*	4	16
Colleges granting credit in music for entrance, but not toward a degree.....	—	3	3
Colleges granting credit in music toward a degree but not for entrance.....	10	29	39
Colleges maintaining departments of music, but granting no credit of any kind in music.....	4	3	7
Colleges having no departments of music, and granting no credit in music...	35	23	58

*Since this article was written, Mount Holyoke College (February, 1908) and Boston University (March, 1908) have adopted entrance credit in music; both had previously granted credit in music toward the degree.

The comparative newness of these facts is shown by the writer in these statements:

"Of the colleges that grant credit in music toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or its equivalent, *one-half* have adopted this policy *within six years*—two-fifths within four years; of the colleges that grant credit in music toward entrance, the *majority* have adopted this policy *within three years*."

The number of colleges in which credit is granted in each of the various branches of music is indicated in the following table:

Branches of music* in which credit is granted.	For Entrance.	Toward the Degree.
Musical Appreciation (including History, etc.).....	9	42
Harmony.	18	47
Counterpoint (including Fugue, etc.)..	9	33
Composition (including Form, etc.)....	—	18
Practical Music (Performance).....	10	21

*A few colleges mention credit in Ear Training, School Music, etc.

The writer adds:

"Among the many interesting facts disclosed by the replies of the various colleges, none is more significant than the wide-spread demand that the aim of collegiate instruction in music shall be, primarily, cultural rather than technical. The feeling seems to be prevalent among educators that the principal function of a collegiate department of music is, not the training of professional musicians, but the imparting to the student body at large of an intelligent appreciation of the art of music, its development and its master works. And such instruction is the very thing of which musical America stands most in need! Such instruction, in colleges and in schools, will soon transform the musical taste of our country and hasten the popular appreciation of music, whose absence we now deplore. . . . . .

"It is . . . useless to hope for a musical Utopia in America, until a well-developed national appreciation of music shall have furnished the fertile soil in which alone the art can thrive. It is in vain that we decry the neglect of many a worthy American performer or composer of music, when the musical taste of the American people is not yet ready to bestow support and encouragement on those laborers in the field of music who seek, unselfishly, the advance of their art."

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WHY THE VAUDEVILLE PROSPERS

THE increasing prosperity of the vaudeville form of entertainment is explained by Mr. Percy MacKaye as a direct result of our dramatic subservience to European ideals. The masses, he points out, are uninterested in the form of the higher drama that we import from Europe and of course turn avidly to the entertainment which makes its appeal more direct. The transplanted European play can at best, he asserts, appeal to a limited public, and the masses would go without altogether were not provision made for them "by the unenlightened astuteness of private enterprise." The people as a people are untouched by the art or the message of Ibsen and Maeterlinck, and so turn to "the ubiquitous vaudeville show." Mr. MacKaye, in *The Columbia University Quarterly* (New York, March) goes on to indicate some of the fundamental features of vaudeville entertainments and the consequences to "the millions and tens of millions of theatergoers" whose only entertainment is of that nature. Thus:

"An analysis of the nature of vaudeville and its effect upon the masses will, I think, reveal at least these four elements vitiating to the American native capacity for a true drama of democracy:

"First, its intermittent appeal, whereby the variety show is destructive of all sustained concentration on the part of its audience, numbing its sense of logical coherence, esthetic unity, and the constructive harmonies of dramatic action. . . . .

"Secondly, its necessary appeal to average taste and minimum critical faculty. . . . Now, average taste, of course, is bad taste, and since bad taste *in factu* is more dependable than good taste *in posse*, the policy of vaudeville becomes the progressive cultivation in the public of average or bad taste, and the gradual paralysis of the people's critical faculty.

"Thirdly, its pseudo-morality: With knowing regard for the prejudices of conventional ethics, the wares of its variety are advertised as alike innocent for sucklings and sinners; whereas, in actual performance, the equivocal hint and the nameless innuendo, by consciously avoiding a legal indecency, are doubly corrupt by their hypocrisy.

"Fourthly, its dementedness. . . . The unmeaning haste, the exaggerated feat of skill, the baseless mirth, the overtaxed fatigue, are evidences not of spontaneous and wholesome revelry, but of neurasthenia.

"All these vitiating elements of vaudeville are, of course, glossed and in part atoned by frequent exhibits of sound powers, flashes of consummate wit, splendid inventions of science, brief revelations of genius, yet as a substitute for a native drama of democracy, its results are perilous to our generation. For its results are these: that it substitutes forgetfulness of civic life for consciousness of civic life; individual entertainment for communal self-expression; sensuous callousness for sensuous enkindlement; and popular 'monkey-tricks' for the supreme fine art of humanity. . . . . .

"But with the growth of organization in the theater as a business it has become yearly more apparent that the chaotic stuff of our dramatic world is revolving itself into two utterly sundered spheres: First, the segregated drama, based on European ideals; second, vaudeville, a *mélange* of amusements, variously adapted from the drama, the *cafés chantants*, and the cock-pits. In the first, the drama is considered as a fine art for the few. In the second, the drama is considered not as a fine art at all, but as a heterogeneous entertainment for the many. . . . Between those two ideals and distinct from each, exists, potential, a third ideal—an ideal correspondent to the essential genius and the native opportunity of our American nation and its dramaturgy. That third ideal is the drama of democracy—the drama as a fine art *for the many*."

PERCY MACKAYE,

Who charges that the vaudeville show is offered to the masses as a substitute for a native drama, and is thereby giving "popular monkey-tricks" in place of "the supreme fine art of humanity."

FRUITS OF THE CONRIED RÉGIME

THE joyful tale of successful opera-giving told last week about Mr. Hammerstein's closing season, becomes almost a dirge when the Metropolitan's affairs are recounted. Mr. Conried's retirement in broken health evokes sympathy for his personal misfortune, but does not preclude the analysis of failure that has attended his incumbency. Such at least is the tenor of Mr. Henderson's review in the New York *Sun*, tho Mr. Aldrich in *The Times* thinks "it can hardly be denied that he leaves the Metropolitan in a better position than that in which he took it," especially since under his régime the opera has been "more firmly entrenched than ever in the favor of the public." According to Mr. Henderson, the departing director was the choice of a body of "expert business men" as the managing director of an artistic enterprise, tho he "had absolutely no acquaintance with its methods or its traditions." "The Metropolitan Opera House," this critic asserts, "has steadily gone down-hill since the first foam of excitement over the 'Parsifal' production subsided. Even the cheap sensationalism of the 'Salome' incident did not help it." The performances of last season he calls "bad," those of the one just closing "worse." "If the system now in vogue in the house were to be continued another year, they would be still worse, and the vociferous claims of Mr. Hammerstein would be pronounced by the public just and even modest." "The old order passeth, giving way to new," but Mr. Henderson greets the new with a tone of pessimism. The outlook for the coming season is not rosy, he thinks, and gives some reasons:

"It is true that we are to have new blood in the management and that the direction is to pass into the hands of men who know the opera game from one end to the other. But the directors of the company behind Mr. Conried have failed signally in one detail.

"They allowed to remain in the hands of Mr. Conried the power to engage singers for next season. The result is that the expenses of the Metropolitan Opera House will be larger than ever and that a lot of useless lumber will be retained."

His subsequent comment may perhaps put a new light on what has been supposed to be the waning popularity of German opera:

"At the risk of offending several great dignitaries in the world of 'art' this commentator is impelled to say that the secret of the present want of interest in the Wagnerian works is to be found in the unattractiveness of the interpreters. The Metropolitan Opera House does not possess a single tenor capable of any charm in such rôles as *Tristan* and *Siegfried*.

"The impersonators of these parts are honest, industrious, well-schooled performers, without any poetic imagination and without any eloquence for the public. The same thing might be said of singers of some other rôles. What the house needs worse than anything else in its German department is new singers.

"It is useless to bring over men like Mahler and expect them to solve the problem in spite of the drawbacks on the stage. The Italian operas can be made to interest the public as long as two or three good singers are in the cast. With Messrs. Caruso and Scotti and Mme. Eames, for example, 'Tosca' goes well enough to please the great mass of opera-goers.

"But what is the state of affairs with 'Die Walküre' or 'Tristan und Isolde'? The plain and unvarnished truth is that at the present time a performance of 'Tristan und Isolde' hangs almost wholly upon the shoulders of the *Isolde* and the conductor. The Italian performances have all the '*stimmung*' (as the Germans

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call it) that there is in the works. The German performances fall far short of the ideal. Some of them have been so deadly dull that the *Sun's* observer has wondered that people remained after the first act.

"It is useless for opponents of Wagner to tell us that this dulness is in the works themselves, because those of us who began going to the opera before 1900 know better. Yet think what a generation of young opera-goers has sprung up in those last eight years! Not only do the two opera-houses enjoy the presence of those who have grown old enough in that time to go to the opera, but also of the considerable number which have in that period acquired the means to pay for such entertainment, and of the appreciable element which has in that time come from other places to make homes in New York."

A significant fact in the present conditions of opera in this city, says Mr. Henderson, "is that the taste of the public of to-day is far below that of the public which used to attend the performances in the old Academy of Music twenty-five years ago." He continues with an account of conditions that even the new management, he fears, will be powerless to change. Thus:

"All that a singer has to do in order to have success now is to sing loud, fast, or high, and if he can do two of these at once he is great. If he can do all he is the greatest.

"Refinement of style, perfect beauty of voice from top to bottom, intelligence in phrase and nuance, acquaintance with the correct manner of delivering the music of any particular period or composer, count for nearly nothing.

"The antics of Chaliapine in Mozart or the extraordinary physical industry of Miss Farrar in all her rôles, or the inexcusable slaughter of the measures of 'Marguerite' by Mary Garden are applauded by present audiences quite as vigorously as the vocal feats of Mme. Tetrazzini.

"We are told that the last-named singer is to be paid more money for her services next season than Jean de Reszke or Melba ever received. All these things we owe to the steady and persistent debasement of public taste by the downward movement of the standards of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House."

NO "SLUMP" IN THE BOOK TRADE

THE "facts" upon which Mr. Merton H. Forrester based his prophecy of a revolution in the book-publishing trade are declared unfounded by *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York, April 4). Mr. Forrester, whose words we quoted from the April *Munsey's* in our issue of April 4, asserted that there had been a "slump" in the book trade since the golden days of 1895–1900, but the editor of the journal supposed to keep an argus-eyed watch upon this very industry declares that unless "we have been deceived by all reports, the case is quite the contrary." Further:

"Indeed, not in a quarter of a century has there been greater activity and more prosperity in the book business than in the past seven years, including 1907, when the financial depression affected almost every business excepting the book trade; and as for the immediate future a glance at the books announced in our Spring Announcement number must convince even the most skeptical that the publishing-trade is full of hope and activity."

Concerning Mr. Forrester's "attack" upon the publisher for "his lack of enterprise and his failure to adjust the management of his business to the conditions of the time in which he lives"—that is, to follow the lead of the cheaper magazines and cut down the price of books—we read:

"It would be hopeless, we suppose, to attempt to convince this writer of his error in this respect. We have always been under the impression that every publisher worthy of the name was untiring in his activity to watch for and lay hold upon any and every new idea and invention of genius to build up and develop his business. Circumstances oblige him to be always alert and in advance of his constituency in every direction if he would hold his own against his competitors. While at times a publisher may indulge himself in the luxury of presenting to the public a book which he believes is a good one, and of taking the risk of its becoming an unprofitable investment from a business point of view, he would be blind to his own interests if he persisted in such a course and overlooked the fact that he must conduct his business to conform 'to the conditions of the time in which he lives.' The stability of the publishing-trade as a whole is a living witness to the fact that its members are not remiss in this respect.

"Further on in his article Mr. Forrester thinks that he has discovered where 'the fault lies' which has caused his imaginary 'slump' in the publishing business. It is simply that 'the publisher, even when he does secure a book of merit, handicaps its sale by offering it at the prices established years and years ago.' It would not satisfy Mr. Forrester, we suppose, to assert that never were more solid books, better and more attractively made, offered at such reasonable prices as at the present time. Good books by contemporary writers of reputation were always dear, and will always be dear. Yet ever were publishers keen and enterprising enough—from Bohn's day to the present, and never more so than in this year of Anno Domini, to place within the reach of the most impecunious reader the best of the world's literature, in editions that fifty years ago would have been regarded as the very *ne plus ultra* of book-making. Good books, that is, the product of modern scholarship and research, will always be dear because the demand for them is bound to be small."

A LOSS TO THE COLLEGE WORLD

THAT the intellectual sympathy which once existed as a bond between all university men is broken down by modern ideas of pedagogic theory is asserted by the New York *Evening Post*. In commenting upon this assumption, it remarks that while the severing of this bond may not be seriously felt by graduates out in the busy world, it comes as a real loss to the college community itself, especially to the faculty. It deplores the passing of "an older day, when every member of the teaching staff had a rich intellectual equipment in common with all the rest; when none of them was uninformed or uninterested with reference to any great social, literary, religious, or political movement of the day." Continuing, the writer pictures such conditions as these:

"It is not putting it too strongly to say that in no American college to-day, with equipment sufficient to entitle it to the name, can a faculty be found in which all the members are bound together by any single important connecting-link of past scholarly acquirement or current intellectual interest. It is the merest chance if a professor of biology in the younger ranks can meet the professor of Greek understandingly even within the narrow limits of the root-meanings of the Greek terms in his technical vocabulary. The professor of mathematics must steer clear of any formula or theorem beyond the freshman year to avoid the chance of flooring half the young professors and instructors in any single scientific department, except that of physics; and the fact that the professor of intellectual and moral philosophy does not hopelessly expose the ignorance of the whole faculty at every social gathering is due in no small part to the other fact that, except in the larger institutions, he is also president, and therefore absent in quest of funds for the equipment of some new scientific laboratory. It is never certain that the professor of French can address a sentence of three words in that language to the professor of German without causing embarrassment; and we have recently known even a professor of Latin to be driven to outside help by a Greek quotation in a paper which it became his duty to put through the press. The professor of history has long ceased to hope for intelligent conversation with the rest of the faculty on any historical topic before the Civil War, and the professor of English solaces himself for the lack of sympathetic discussion of any particular author by the freedom with which he may now quote from the entire field, Beowulf to Bangs, with no danger whatever of being called to account for his general inaccuracies, growing out of his special devotion to Whitman and G. Bernard Shaw. Even when Greek meets Greek it may be no otherwise, for one of the two has possibly won his doctorate by a thesis on the use of the genitive absolute in Herodotus and is now devoting his whole attention to the syntax of the cases in the later historians; while the other ground his degree out of the recently discovered fragments of Herondas, and is at present confining his researches to the representation of women in the Greek lyric poets prior to Callimachus."

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PERSONAL

An American Jean Valjean.—That justice is still tempered with mercy, and that Jean Valjean's life might have been less tragic had he lived in present-day America, are facts made apparent by the following remarkable story from the New York *Tribune*. To quote:

In some Western city, the name of which is scrupulously guarded, lives a respected citizen from whom the Supreme Court of New York to-day removed the stigma of an indictment returned twenty-six years ago charging John Taylor with the death of Thomas Murray.

Taylor's identity was made known by him to the Court after a search for him which covered two continents had been abandoned. Throwing himself upon the mercy of the prosecutor, Taylor invited an inquiry into his life for the last quarter of a century. This was made and proved so satisfactory that A. T. Clearwater, former Supreme-Court justice, who, as district attorney, secured the indictment of Taylor, declared that it would be gross injustice to reveal the man's new name.

Justice W. C. Howard, of Troy, sitting in the Supreme Court, to-day dismissed the indictment against Taylor after it had been shown that all possible witnesses against the defendant were dead. Justice Clearwater, who had personally investigated the case, and the present district attorney, William E. Cunningham, gave their sanction to the action of the Court. Only Justice Howard, Mr. Clearwater, and Mr. Cunningham have knowledge of the facts in the case.

Murray was killed at Port Ewen, Ulster County, on an election day upon which there had been nearly a riot at the polls. Taylor and Murray were unfriendly. They belonged to opposing political parties and loved the same girl. On election day they first quarreled at the polling-place and later fought on the street. A brick with which Murray's skull was cracked is still preserved in the office of

DIDN'T KNOW

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So common is the use of coffee as a beverage many do not know that it is the cause of many obscure ails which are often attributed to other things.

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"I am 40 years old, and all my life, up to a year and a half ago, I had been a coffee drinker. About ten years ago I had dyspepsia so bad that often the coffee I drank would sour on my stomach and I could not retain it.

"Severe headaches and heart weakness made me feel sometimes as though I were about to die. After drinking a cup or two of hot coffee, not knowing it was harmful, my heart would go like a clock without a pendulum. At other times it would almost stop and I was so nervous I did not like to be alone.

"If I took a walk for exercise, as soon as I was out of sight of the house I'd feel as if I was sinking, and this would frighten me terribly. My limbs would utterly refuse to support me, and the pity of it all was I did not know that coffee was causing the trouble.

"Reading in the papers that many persons were relieved of such ailments by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, I got my husband to bring home a package. We made it according to directions and I liked the first cup. Its rich snappy flavor was delicious.

"I have been using Postum about eighteen months and, to my great joy, digestion is good, my nerves and heart all right, in fact I am a well woman once more, thanks to Postum."

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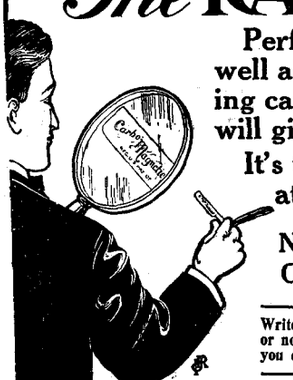

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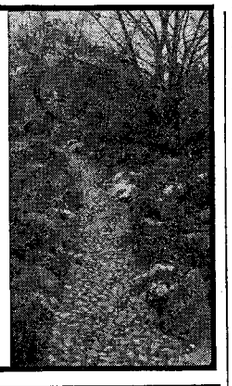

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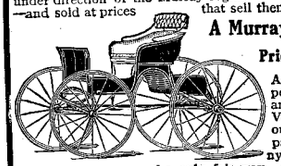

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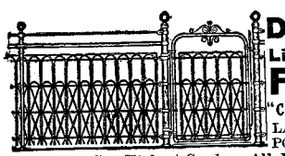

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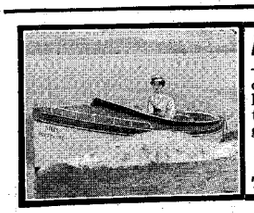

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the district attorney. Several days later Murray died and Taylor fled. In 1882 a grand jury indicted Taylor for manslaughter in the first degree and a systematic search for him was instituted. Taylor was traced to Pennsylvania, where it was alleged he had allied himself with the Molly Maguires. He escaped from the country but was found eventually at the home of his mother in Ireland. He was apprehended, but there was some trouble in securing his extradition, and he again escaped. Later he returned to America and settled in the West.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Figure it Out.—"I notice she bowed to you. Is she an old acquaintance?"

"Y-yes; we're slightly acquainted. In fact, she's a sort of distant relation. She was the first wife of my second wife's first husband."—*Chicago Tribune.*

No Room.—"Simpkins refuses to have his flat papered," reported the agent of the building.

"What's the matter now?" inquired the owner.

"He claims they haven't room enough as it is."—*Judge.*

Cold Storage.—HOOK—"I understand he married a cool million."

COOK—"Yes; but he's complaining now because he hasn't been able to thaw out any of it."—*Illustrated Bits.*

The Very Latest.—"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopman; "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and *vice versa*. I see the tan stitches, but not the *vice versa*."

The shopman explained that *vice versa* was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Still Time.—A long-haired man walking along the street met a little boy, who asked him the time.

"Ten minutes to nine," said the man.

"Well," said the boy, "at nine o'clock get your hair cut." And he took to his heels and ran, the aggrieved one after him.

Turning the corner, the man ran into a policeman, nearly knocking him over.

"What's up?" said the policeman.

The man, very much out of breath, said: "You see that young urchin running along there? He asked me the time, and I told him, 'Ten minutes to nine,' and he said, 'At nine o'clock get your hair cut.'"

"Well," said the policeman, "what are you running for? You've got eight minutes yet."—*Hapgoods Opportunities.*

The Happiest Hour.—HE—"Do you remember the night I proposed to you?"

SHE—"Yes, dear."

HE—"We sat for one hour, and you never opened your mouth."

SHE—"Yes, I remember, dear."

HE—"Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life."—*The Catholic Mirror.*

Right.—"It costs more to live than it did years ago," said the man who complains. "Yes," answered the man who enjoys modern conveniences, "but it's worth more."—*Washington Star.*

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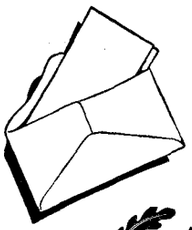

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"Yes," was the reply. "And I'll tell you what, Uncle Ezra: we'll raise them in the parlor."—*Puck.*

Poetry and Reality.—COUNTRY EDITOR—"I'm glad you brought these spring poems in early."

SPRING POET—"Yes, sir?"

COUNTRY EDITOR (putting them in the stove)—"Yes, sir! Most spring poets wait till the weather gets too warm to use them."—*Judge.*

Problem in Division.—FOREMAN—"How many av yez are down thot hole?"

LABORERS—"Three."

FOREMAN—"The half av yez come up."—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

April 3.—Thirty-six men, including Lieut. W. E. Middleton, commander of the British destroyer *Tiger*, lose their lives in a collision with the cruiser *Berwick* in night maneuvers off the Isle of Wight.

April 4.—The Reichstag, by a vote of 200 to 119, decides that the German language must be used in public meetings in all parts of the Empire.

April 5.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigns the Premiership, and the resignation is accepted by the King.

April 6.—The Douma succeeds in forcing the retirement of Alexeieff, Vice-minister of Commerce, the victory being regarded as the first step toward establishing ministerial responsibility.

April 7.—Reports from Caracas contain the Government's sharp reply to Minister Russell's protest regarding the opening of mail-bags for the *Tacoma*, and say that relations between Venezuela and America are greatly strained.

An agreement to check emigration from India to Canada is reached between the Dominion and British officials.

April 8.—Advices from Port-au-Prince say that the better classes of Haiti are planning a new revolt in order to force the intervention of the United States.

H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is received by King Edward at Biarritz and appointed Premier.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

April 3.—The National Populist convention in St. Louis nominates Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for the Presidency.

April 6.—Central Massachusetts cotton mills reduce the wages of 125,000 employees by 10 per cent.

Six boats of the torpedo flotilla arrive at Magdalena Bay.

April 7.—Efforts to settle the differences between the coal operators and miners in the Western-Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana fields fail at a conference in Indianapolis.

April 8.—The New York State antirace-track-gambling bills are beaten by a tie vote in the Senate at Albany.

WASHINGTON.

April 6.—The Army Appropriation Bill passes the Senate.

The Sterling Employers' Liability Bill and a bill providing for a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, pass the House.

April 7.—The Senate passes the Fortifications Appropriation Bill, carrying an aggregate of $12,106,187.

April 8.—A letter written by President Roosevelt to the Attorney-General urges the necessity for enforcing equal railroad accommodations for equal fares for whites and negroes in the South.

April 9.—A special message urging further legislation for the repression of anarchy is sent to Congress by the President.

The Employers' Liability Bill is passed by the Senate without amendment.

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CALOX

The OXYGEN Tooth Powder

THE question is sometimes asked—How do you get Oxygen, which is a gas, into a tooth powder and keep it there? This is done by taking advantage of recent advances in chemistry which have enabled us to prepare compounds which when added to water evolve Oxygen gas just in the same way as the acetylene gas of the automobile lamp is set free when water is added to "carbide."

These Oxygen compounds are added to a carefully selected base which is nicely flavored and designed to preserve the Oxygen compounds until such time as the powder is required. Then when CALOX comes in contact with the mouth fluids the Oxygen is slowly set free. It is not evolved all at once, but gradually and in proportion to the needs of the mouth and teeth. When decay attacks the teeth, or when any fermenting food particles are found between or upon the teeth, acids are always formed in the mouth, and these cause a more rapid liberation of Oxygen resulting in the destruction of germs that cause decay or fermentation, while at the same time the acids are neutralized. This is what gives CALOX its immense superiority over all other dentifrices.

Prove It Yourself by an Interesting Experiment

We will send you on request a few tablets of Potassium Permanganate. Just dissolve one of these in half a wine glass of water and you will have a pink colored liquid. Now add a little CALOX to this liquid, stir, and the color will disappear. This proves the presence of Oxygen.

Calox is sold by all druggists, 25c.

Dainty trial-size can and booklet sent on receipt of 5 cents (stamps or coin).

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91-97 Fulton St., NEW YORK

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